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The FREEMAN

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

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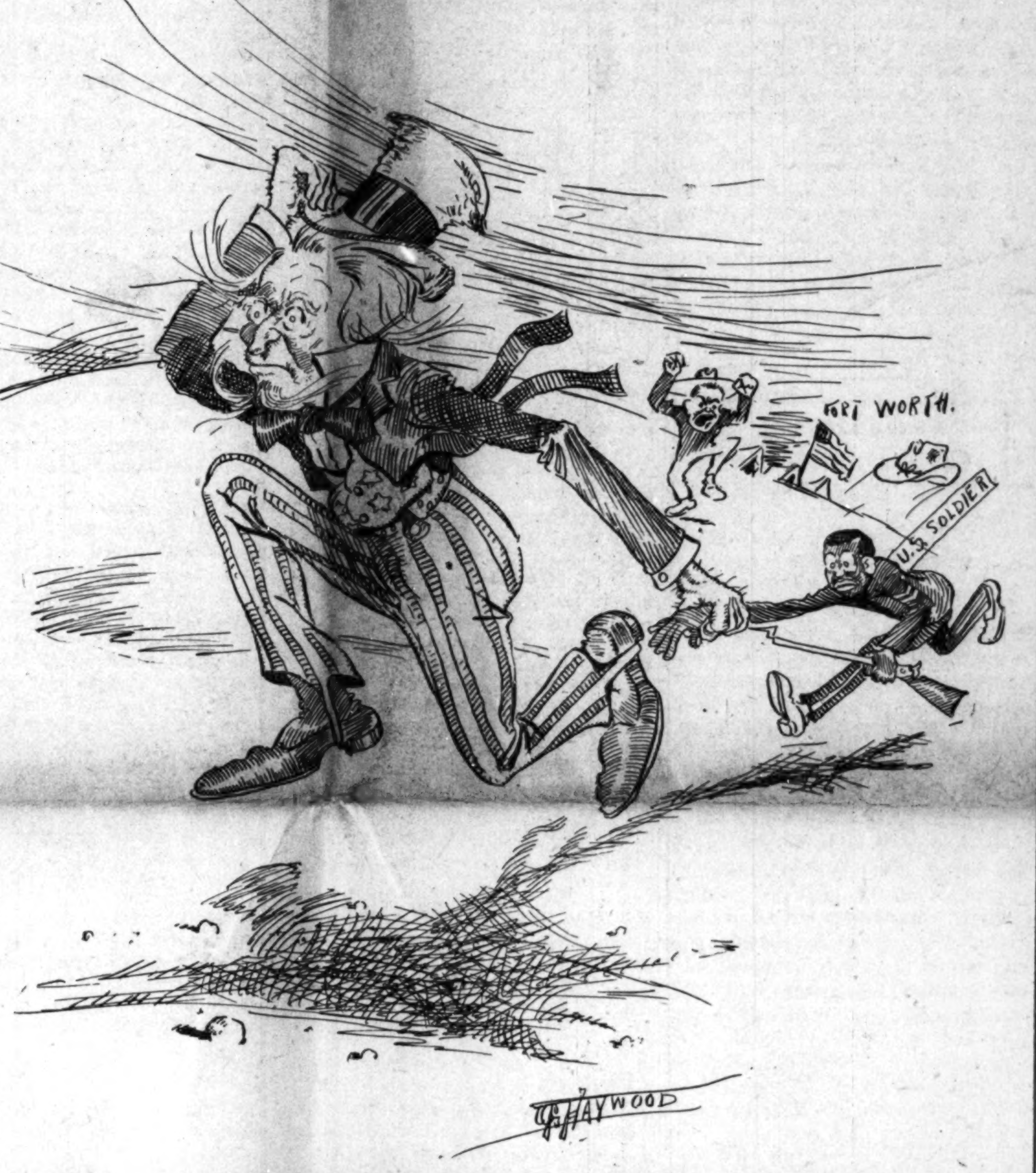
THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.



The United States Soldiers Have Been Forced to Leave Texas Because of Their Color.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

BUSINESS LEAGUE SESSION AT ATLANTA, GA.

PROOF TO SOUTHERN WHITE MAN

Business Men From All Sections--Practical Speeches Made--The Next Meeting Will Be Held at Topeka, Kans--Social Events.

(Special Correspondence.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31.—"Our leaders should see to it that the criminal Negro is gotten rid of. Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial prejudice, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements of the present situation that gives me most concern is the large number of crimes committed by members of our race. The Negro is committing too much crime, North and South. We should see to it that crimes are fewer in number; otherwise the race will permanently suffer. The crime of lynching everywhere and at all times should be condemned. Our Southland today has no greater enemy to its business progress than lynchers and those who provoke lynching. Every man, white or black, who takes the law into his own hands, to lynch or burn or shoot human beings supposed to be guilty of crime, is insulting the executive, judicial and law-abiding bodies of the State in which he results. Lawlessness in one direction will inevitably lead to lawlessness in other directions. It is the idlers, the loafers, the drunkards, the gamblers—men without permanent employment, who own no homes, pay no taxes, who have no bank account, who float from one community to another, without interest in any one spot, that commit the crimes that disgrace the race—not the thrifty, industrious, intelligent, taxpaying classes represented in this organization."

STRIKING THE KEYNOTE.

This was the dominant note struck at a most significant moment by the seventh annual convention of the National Negro Business League, which assembled in this city August 29 to 31. It was the keynote emphasized in the annual address of President Booker T. Washington, with all the force of his eloquent voice and backed by the full vigor of his inspiring personality.

Such an address at this time, when the public mind is keyed up to its highest tension by an aggravating chain of circumstances, reflecting upon the good name of the race, comes as a tonic to the distressing situation, and the presence of more than 2,000 prosperous looking, orderly and refined delegates and visitors, including bankers, merchants, manufacturers, contractors, professional men, druggists, planters real estate dealers, undertakers and every class of Negroes that have to do with the educational, moral, economic and religious uplift of the race and nation, has gone far to ameliorate the strained relations that have threatened ill consequences to both the white and black people of this community. It has been remarked as a strange coincidence that upon practically the same spot where, eleven years ago, he delivered the inspired message which caused all the world to pause and listen, that Dr. Washington should sound the keynote that ushers in the second distinct era of the race's development in the present generation. The convention of the race's foremost commercial and business factors that has drawn crowds nightly at big Bethel church, has been an inspiration to the race everywhere and an eye-opener to those who have been inclined to doubt the capacity to be more than a cipher in the world of finance and trade.

WISDOM OF GOING TO ATLANTA THIS YEAR.

Events have amply demonstrated the wisdom of bringing this session of the National Negro Business League to Atlanta. There may have been other meetings of the organization more resplendent in certain special features, but the one that has just passed into history stands pre-eminent in at least two particulars—it served not only to show the white man of the South the great progress the Negro is making along business lines throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the part he is destined to play in the future development of the nation, but it had a local significance so decisive in its effect for good that the result bids fair to be more far-reaching than anything that has occurred in this vicinity in recent years. Conventions of the League there may have been where the attendance of notable and distinguished persons has been larger, but this year the enrollment of delegates and the number of interested visitors outstrip by many hundreds that of any previous esssion of the body, and the composition of the audiences has been of the elements that most needed the practical lessons and stimulating influence of the black man's only substitute for the white man's board of trade, chamber of commerce or stock exchange.

MAGIC EFFECT OF DR. WASHINGTON'S ELOQUENCE.

For at least a month preceding the session of the League, there has been in this city and its suburbs a series of criminal assaults upon women. Some of these crimes were peculiarly atrocious, and whether committed by black men or white men disguised as such, warranted the severest penalty known to law. One of the daily papers was openly urging the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, and men usually level-headed and conservative were giving vent to utterances of an incendiary character, hitherto never dreamed of as emanating from their lips. Such was the state of mind among our populace when the League was called to order Wednesday morning. On the surface all was serenity, but underneath was a slumbering volcano, needing only an ill-advised pronouncement or an injudicious act to ignite a fuse that would have wrought direful consequences to all concerned. When the convention adjourned Friday, the relationship existing between the races was gratifyingly cordial and harmonious, and those who had prophesied the visitation of a maelstrom of inter-racial strife were grievously disappointed. It is universally conceded that the sensible, well-poised and straightforward address of Dr. Washington was potent in bringing about this wonderful reversal of popular sentiment in our favor. On Wednesday evening the vast auditorium was crowded to suffocation with a vast concourse of citizens, eager to catch a glimpse of the noted educator and to hear what had been forecast as an official opinion of the race on the vital problems of the hour. As on all stellar occasions, the "wizard" made "the speech of his life." Its intense earnestness and uncompromising directness carried conviction with it, and the tremendous applause which greeted almost every sentence, testified that he had struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of his brethren. No man anywhere under the sun could have been more unsparing in the denunciation of lynching and of the crime that provokes it. The mob was pictured as being Southern society's deadliest enemy, and he also declared, as recorded above, that no quarter should be shown the criminal who made it possible for the mob to exist. By a fortunate circumstance, Dr. Washington met the editor whose tirades against Negroes have been laying a foundation for perpetual discord, and by a masterly plea for justice and an aggressive attitude of hostility to the vicious members of the race, succeeded in convincing him of the folly and danger of compelling a whole race to suffer humiliation and ignominy because of the crimes of a few.

LEAGUE CAPTURES GEORGIA'S PROUD CAPITAL.

As a result of this frank, heart-to-heart interview, the newspaper in question came out later with an editorial acknowledging that there were thousands of good colored men and women in the community who were far above the species of offenses complained of, and who richly merit the respect and confidence of the whites. Undoubtedly, the editorial, commending the industrious law-abiding Negro and condemning the denizen of the dive, has had a most helpful effect, and the convention of well-dressed, courteous and dignified ladies and gentlemen amply justified the most extravagant claims that its friends made for it. Never has Atlanta's hospitable doors been opened to a more creditable body of Afro-Americans. Everywhere they were looked upon as the type of Negro manhood and womanhood that made desirable citizens and valuable productive agencies in the upbuilding of civilization. They were the synosure of all eyes as they passed through the principal thoroughfares of the city, viewing the sights of the South's most enterprising commercial center. It is pleasing to state that during their stay every vestige of the so-called "jim-crow" restrictions on street cars, in the parks and public buildings were totally suspended. Not a single instance of discomfort through the operation of race prejudice was reported. It is not less gratifying to be able to say that the grewsome topic of conversathat the grewsome topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies, cafes, clubs, on curbstones and in the homes, was turned from the discussion of Negro lynching to that of business done by Negroes who have the marvelous faculty of conducting establishments in the same wide-awake, up-to-date fashion that white men conduct them. Something of a sensation was created when it became currently rumored that there were a dozen Negro presidents of banks in town, and the wonder grew that such a thing could be possible, in the face of the disadvantages under which the black people have had to labor. Somebody told it that there was a Negro woman in the city who could arrange and serve a banquet better than anybody else in her home community, and that she has had Vice-President Fairbanks, the late President Harrison and other dignitaries as her patrons. A central figure also was an enterprising Negro farmer of Georgia, who of the planters of the South, always brings the first bale of cotton from the thousand acres of fine land owned by him, and a Negro contractor who had scores of white mechanics working under him. A tangible demonstration of the saving value of the presence of these constructive workers here came Friday afternoon, when, just a few hours before adjournment of the regular session. The names of thousands of the best white men of Atlanta and Fulton county appeared in print in an afternoon paper, deprecating all the talk about lynching and white-capping and calling upon everybody to stand up for the majesty of the law, and to oppose crime committed by the lyncher as severely as the outrages perpetrated by the rapist. Though they may not have been aware of it, the hundreds of business men who have swooped down upon Atlanta this week under the leadership of their incomparable chief executive, Booker T. Washington, have won a positive victory, which though bloodless, will confer a lasting benefit upon all persons of color within our gates.

BUSY WHITE MEN TALK BUSINESS TO BUSY NEGROES.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, an imposing edifice, seating 2,000 people, was well filled on Wednesday morning when Mr. W. B. Matthews, president of the Atlanta Negro Business League, called the seventh annual convention to order. After a felicitous greeting to the assembled delegates and visitors, Mr. Matthews introduced Rev. E. R. Carter, pastor of Friendship Baptist church of Atlanta, who invoked a blessing upon the proceedings. It was expected that his honor, Mayor James G. Woodward, would welcome the delegates, but unfortunately that gentleman was called out of the city, and the duty of welcoming the members of the League fell upon the Acting Mayor, the Hon. J. H. Harwell. Mr. Harwell, among other excellent things, said:

"It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Mayor and all the people of the city of Atlanta to welcome you here. I infer from your program and from the name of your organization, that you are a body of business men. We ordinarily mean by business men those who buy and sell goods. As a matter of fact, every man beneath the stars ought to be a business man. To be a business man is merely to be busy. The preacher, teacher, doctor, lawyer or mechanic, as well as dealers in dry goods or groceries, ought to be a busy man—hence, a business man. An idle man is a curse to the town or country. A business man is a blessing.

"I take it I am addressing this morning busy men. Busy men do not commit crimes. It is the idle men who are responsible for the crimes that are committed in our community.

"I come, then, this morning, as a business man to say you are welcome and if you are indeed and truth business men, I am not afraid to turn over to you the keys of the city and give you anything you want. I hope you will enjoy your stay here, and in the name of the whole city I cordially welcome you."

When the enthusiastic applause following Mr. Harwell's generous expression had subsided, Mr. Matthews introduced Hon. Samuel D. Jones, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, who made a most favorable impression, extending a welcome to the convention on behalf of the body he represented. Mr. Jones said in part:

"If there is any place in this world that you ought to receive a eharty welcome, it is here in Georgia, where there are more people of your race than there are in the same territory in any other place on the globe outside of Africa. For this reason, you hardly need a welcome to Georgia. I want to commend you in the first place for the name of your League—the National Negro Business League. I want to congratulate you for calling it 'national.' We don't want any sectionalism here. Then I am glad you call it the 'Negro' League. 'Colored' means everything but black and white. What is the use of applying to one's self a title that may mean red, yellow, indigo or green—mostly green?

"Your race is trying to build tiself up. It is building itself up, and you and your race are entitled to the credit for it; it ought not to go to any one else, and so it seems to me that you do wisely to call yourself by your racial name.

"But this is a business league. I want to say that no man is a business man by accident. A man who has made a business success has made that success by thought and by effort. A man who has a business of the kind to make pay has a task on his hands that is going to take all that he is able to put into it physically, intellectually and morally. This is a city of business. Everything here pulsates,

(Continued on Page Four)

THE GREAT ANNUAL ADDRESS

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AT NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

THE CRIMINAL CLASS MUST GO

Leaders Must Lend Influence to Lessen Crime--The South the Best Place for the Masses--Do Not Become Discouraged.

"It is well that the National Negro Business League holds this session right here in the heart of the South, where the great body of our people live, and where their salvation is to be worked out. This organization does not undertake to concern itself with all the interests of the race, for there are other organizations that deal with the political, religious and educational interests of our people.

"From the first, and I hope this meeting will prove no exception, the National Negro Business League has steadfastly held to the policy of stimulating the activities of our people in the direction of agriculture, industrial and business enterprises. It is the policy of this organization to hold up before the race its advantages, rather than its disadvantages, its successes, rather than its failures; to call attention of the world to the efforts of our friends, rather than to those of our enemies.

"We believe that while the world may pity a crying, whining race, it seldom respects it. In a word, the National Negro Business League, while not overlooking or justifying injustice or wrong or failing to recognize the value of other methods seeking to reach the same end, feels that the race can make progress and secure the greatest protection by its efforts in progressive, constructive directions, by constantly presenting to the world tangible and visible evidences of our worth as a race. We believe that the influence of one great success in really accomplishing something that the world respects will go farthest in promoting our interests. Let constructive progress be the dominant note among us in every section of America. An inch of progress is worth more than a yard of fault-finding. The races that have grown strong and useful have not done so by depending upon finding fault with others, but by presenting to the world evidences of the progress in agriculture, industrial and business life, as well as through religious, educational and civic growth.

"Right here in Georgia we have abundant evidence that the Negro, in spite of difficulties, is learning this lesson at a rapid rate. It is safe to say that the Negro in Georgia owns at least $20,000,000 worth of taxable property, and that our people in other sections of the South have made almost equal progress. Within the past year I have inspected and studied the condition and progress of our people in the Northern and Western States as I have never done before, and I have no hesitation in reaffirming my former opinion that the Southern States offer the best permanent abode for the masses of our people. While many individuals may find prosperity outside of the Sauth, and have the right to make the effort, yet laying the foundation for growth in life essentials, which this organization seeks first of all to promote, I know no section of this country where our people are making more progress, and where the future is more full of promise than right here in the South. In thus expressing myself, I do not overlook the fact that we have a large number of Negroes in the North and West whose success is in the highest degree creditable, nor do I overlook those things in the South, which often discourage many of our people.

"In connection with our future here in the South, I do not share the fear that immigration will retard or prevent our progress. The millions of unoccupied and unused acres in the South have yet to be used by some one, and the present scarcity of all forms of labor upon which business prosperity in a large measure rests, can not always remain unsatisfied. A few thousand strong, sturdy, thrifty foreigners in each county will go far toward quickening our energy and sharpening our wits, by bringing their healthy competition, which is very

(Continued on Page Eight.

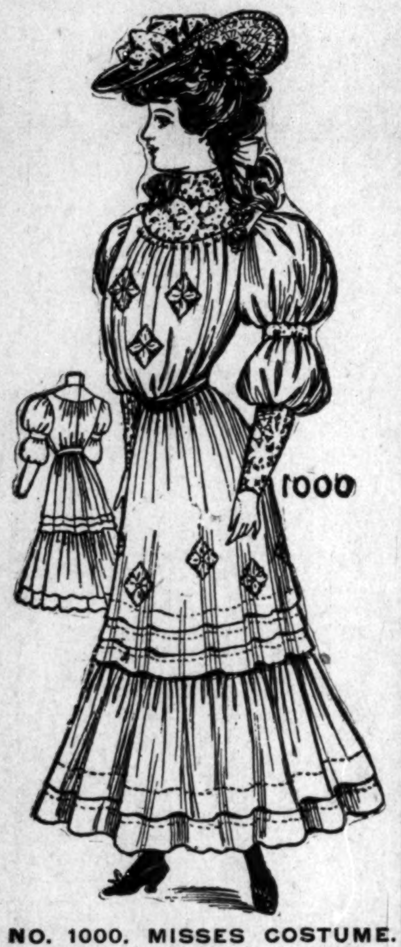
IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to "Dorothy," The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Wasp Waist. The wasp waist is pushing its way in favor again despite the fact that it is regarded with distrust by the majority of women. But they think that fashion's decree must be obeyed, and many women who are most emphatic in deploring the necessity of a wasp waist suffer much in their efforts to obtain one. A well-known corsetiere states she always advises her customers to avoid tight lacing, as it ruins the figure and shortens the life of the best corset that can be made. She contends it is a mistake to imagine that a man is pleased with a tiny waist. What he admires is a trim rounded waist, which is easily cultivated without the discomfort of cramming the body into corsets which resemble mail armor. On the other hand a West End costumer at London declares the wasp waist needn't be the result of tight lacing and guarantees to give her customers a wasp waist without discomfort. Her secret is that she studies her customers. If a woman complains of a large waist the modiste does not recommend tight lacing but designs a gown that emphasizes the shoulder and hip and makes the waist in comparison appear a couple of inches smaller. A physician consulted on the subject declared he had issued warnings without end against tight lacing and at last had given it up in despair. He could only promise the following results to a girl who is tight laced: "She will suffer from wrinkles around her eyes, purple cheeks, caused by imperfect circulation red hands, broken veins on her nose, a worried expression, and finally gray hairs from malnutrition."

The Elite Patterns.



NO. 1000. MISSES COSTUME.

A yoke of Guipure lace supplies a stylish suggestion to this pretty suit which is developed in grey henrietta trimmed with lace medallions applied on grey velvet. The neck may be outlined high or low, with short or full length sleeve according to taste. The circular skirt is gathered at the top, and tucks are introduced above the straight flounce at the lower edge. The pattern is cut in three sizes 14 to 16 years For 15 years it requires 5⅝ yards of material 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of all-over lace for collar and cuffs.

ORDER BLANK.

The price of this pattern is 10 cents. When ordering please inclose illustration and use the following blank. Write plainly.

Name..

Address....................................

....

Pattern No ....Size.........

Address all orders to Pattern Department, The Freeman, Indianapolis, allowing one week for delivery.

The latest novelty in belts is made of Chinese embroidery, mounted on linen to make it firm.

The brown veil is again in fashionable favor, and both face veils and those of chiffon are decidedly popular. No matter what the color of the hat, the brown face veil is worn with it, and just now the sale of brown veils greatly outnumbers that of al the others put together. There is a marked tendency to have the chiffon veil contrast in color with the face veil, and a favorite combination is a brown face veil and one of chiffon of a pretty shade of lilac, while the very sensible fashion of wearing a black face veil with one of brown chiffon seems to be coming back into deservedly popular favor.

When traveling do not wear mussable linens or delicate white waists, the most practical costume is a thin silk blouse to match the skirt, which should be lightweight and short. A small hat and the same tone as her skirt and silk waist. The gloves are dark and preferably silk.

Dr. Martin Friedrich, a health office has found that society women at Cleveland are addicted to the use of tea, and attributes its use to heart disease. "Theina, the principle of tea acts as a stimulant," says the doctor. "Nicotine depresses heart. So one counteracts the other.

General Corresspondence.

JONESVILLE LA. The Union Determed Association met in its eighth annual session at Moss Grove, B. C. Rev. A. C. Whittey, pastor, August 23, to August 26 inclusive, and was very largely attended. Not less than 500 persons were present at the last days' session. The amount of $84 40 was raised to assist in extending the three months' public school term to eight months. Some very good work was done in the meeting creating a stronger to accomplish its object. The session was the quietest and most agreeable ever held since its organization. The following officers were re-elected: Rev. J. H. Davis, president, S. Branch, vice-president; J. H. Washington, secretary and E. Dorsey, treasurer. A Sunday School Association was organized with the following officers: Rev. J. H. Davis president; O. C. Willis, vice-president; J. H. Washington, secretary; H. Y. Cotton, treasurer. The people seem to realize self-help.

KNOXVILLE TENN. Rev. L. A. Carter, pastor of the First Baptist Church is visiting his mother in Alabama.—C. McReynold is visiting in Kentucky.—Miss Blanch Randals is visiting her sister Mrs. Johnson. The young men gave a grand ball in her honor.—Miss Miller, of Roanoke, Va., is the guest of friends.—Miss Mary Hass has gone to Indianapolis, for an extended visit.—Prof. Eddington has returned from the East where he has been in the interest of his school.

Men's Names.

The name which a person inherits is the surname; the Christian name is the one given in baptism. The surname owes its origin to the necessity for distinguishing two or more persons of the same first name from one another. At first this was done often by describing each as the son of his father. For instance, Thomas, the son of John, would be called Thomas Johnson, while Thomas, the son of William, would be called Thomas Williamson. Men also took their family names from their trades or occupations. John, the blacksmith or tinsmith, would be called John Smith, though the latter might be called John Tinker. In like manner, John, the wagonmaker, might be called John Wainwright, and so on. Many family names have been derived from the names of the places in which the persons lived or from streams, mountains or other natural objects of the neighborhood. Many names are purely fanciful, while the origin of others is not easily traced.—St. Louis Republic.

Literally.

"Did you see the human ostrich eating glass mirrors?"

"Yes; that's what you would call food for reflection, isn't it?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There Are Exceptions.

Tomdicken—Are all women naturally hard to please? Harry—No; some are supernaturally hard to please.—Chicago News.

DANCE ALL THE TIME

PECULIARITY OF THE TANALA TRIBE OF MADAGASCAR.

They Have Danced For So Many Generations That They Have Forgotten Other Gaits and Go Through Life In One Long Delirious Whirl.

A tribe that dances, and dances all the time except when sleeping or resting, is the Tanala, the "forest people" of the north central part of Madagascar. They dance instead of walking, and instead of running they only dance faster. Their religious ceremonies are dances; their amusement is dancing. They dance even while hewing trees, erecting houses or gathering rice. They have danced so long for many generations that they have forgotten other gaits and other motions and go through life in one long delirious whirl.

Besides dancing in quantity, it is declared that their dances, or some of them, are the most expressive and meaningful, as well as the most beautifully and gracefully executed, in the world.

Every emotion of the human race is expressed in their dances, and the forms of the dance are as numerous as the emotions of the dancer, says the Chicago Tribune. They dance with arms, with legs, with bodies and with faces, posing in every conceivable attitude and doing steps and executing movements that would make the most skillful of stage dancers wild with envy.

Every form of the dance, almost, is used among these "forest people." At the beginning of one of their dances the warriors, thrilling with pride and the lust of battle, go forth to meet the foe. Then comes the conflict, the wild struggle, in which the dancers work themselves up to a pitch of frenzy, screaming rhythmically, while the musical instruments rise higher and higher, and the crowd of spectators, resting from their own efforts in other dances, join in the cries, urging the dancers to wilder exertions. The defeat, the rout, the capture, follow rapidly, made so plain and so clear in meaning that any one of any land could understand, then the torture, in which the bodies of the dancers writhe and tremble and their faces express acute agony and fear, the awful supplication, and then woe and disgrace as they dance away into captivity.

The musical instruments which are used in their ceremonial dances, such as the arrival of a distinguished visitor, the installing of a new official or the burial of a great dancer, are of interest. The greatest is a sort of zither, and next is a primitive form of the violin, with four strings, which is shaped like a huge melon. Also they have a flute called yaliha, which is made of bamboo. They have a bamboo drum, the head of which is a hide, and also a drum covered at both ends with hide, inside of which round stones are shaken rhythmically.

Their chants and their wild, weird music from the odd orchestra furnish a remarkable accompaniment for the dances; but with or without music, these odd people dance.

It is a common sight, according to the French explorer, to see scores of men working in the rice fields, shuffling their feet, swaying their bodies and chanting melodiously while working. In Sahasinaka, the principal town of Tanala, the men can be seen dancing along the streets in a sort of swinging twostep, and the carriers when packing heavy loads through the great forests dance along under their burdens, for a time swaying their bodies, then doing a little crow jig with their feet as they advance, and, although four men may be carrying a priest or an important man in a litter, they dance all the way, seeming never to tire.

The children begin to dance almost as soon as they can toddle, and literally dance to the grave. The explorers saw a funeral, four men carrying the body of a petty chief on their shoulders, with a procession of mourners following, the entire crowd dancing toward the big burial pit, where the bodies of all who die in that village are thrown.

WELSH WEDDINGS.

When One Had to Catch His Bride After Winning Her.

A wedding as it was customarily arranged in Wales some half a century ago was an interesting affair.

In those days, as soon as the young people had made up their own minds, before they could speak of a wedding the consent of the bride's parents had to be obtained. This arrangement, or rather, consent, was called the Gofyn-y-ferch and could by no means be done by letter, a written document being considered very bad taste.

A good deal of formality surrounded the Gofyn-y-ferch, and it was not to be omitted even when the parents were known to be willing. The accepted lover had many anxieties, and among them, the necessity of which will be seen by and by, was the pace of his best horse and the pace and mettle of his friends' horses.

At last the wedding day dawned. The bride was dressed early, but over her finery she wore a long cloak, buttoned all the way down to the ground, while a hood entirely covered her head and face. In the course of the morning the bridegroom sent some of his friends to seek out the bride. Arrived at her father's house they found the door locked, and before they could be admitted they had to recite some poetry. Sometimes the fair lady's whims and caprices made the delay in unlocking the door very long. When the door was open the bride was still to be found.

She had taken refuge in some obscure corner of the house, where she was crouching out of sight, completely covered with her long cloak. This game of hide and seek was sometimes so prolonged that when the bride was found it was too late to be married that day, but this did not happen often. When the bride was really found, there was a great mounting of horses. She, in her modest cloak, was seated behind her father and all the company set off as fast as their steeds could go, all except the bride's mother, who seldom, if ever, attended her daughter's wedding.

Up hill and down dale, over smooth and rough ground, the mountain ponies galloped, and shame on the bridegroom if he and his friends did not reach the church before the bride. Service over, the bridegroom had still to keep guard over his wife, for in one country parish, if not in many, it was the custom for friends of the young man to wait outside the church until the service was over. When the happy couple appeared, the bride was seized and placed behind one of the men, who galloped off with her.

Naturally she was hotly pursued by the bridegroom, who, of course, after an exciting chase, eventually captured her. When at last the wife was secured she took her seat behind her husband and on his own horse, and the company rode off again to the bride's old home. Arrived at the house, all the party drank the health of bride and bridegroom out of the same pewter.—London Standard.

An Indian Prank.

Late in the evening we were startled by the sound of swiftly galloping horses, and a party of Indians charged our camp at full speed. The night was intensely dark, so black that the darkness was almost palpable. I wondered how they could see to ride at speed.

I thought they certainly would ride us down, but Frank sat unmoved, so I followed his example. They galloped to the very edge of our firelight before they drew rein, setting their ponies back on their haunches when so close to us that their fore feet were almost over our heads. This was the Indian idea of the dramatic. They sat their ponies in a row, silent and motionless. After a long interval, Frank asked:

"How far is it to Fort Reno?"

"Heap! Hundred mile," answered a deep voice. I afterward learned that "hundred mile" meant merely a long distance. Europe, according to them, would have been distant "Heap! Hundred mile."

Not another word was spoken. After another silence they wheeled their ponies with one accord and galloped furiously off into the night. It was like the sudden unanimous flight of a flock of birds.

"Wanted to find out who we were, where we were going and whether they could frighten us," said Frank. "Nothing pleases an Indian so much as to be able to scare a white man. They found out that we are two white men accustomed to Indians and going to Fort Reno."—Franklin Hawley in Field and Stream.

A Famous Beginning.

One evening in her illustrious old age some of the young friends of Mme. Geoffrin, whose Paris salon was one of the most famous in the middle of the eighteenth century, passed round her and begged her to write her memoirs. Her biographer says that she soon afterward announced to those friends that she had begun her memoirs and would, if they desired it, read to them what she had written. All were delighted. They gathered round their hostess, and she began:

"Memoirs of Mme. Geoffrin, in six volumes, in duodecimo.

"Preface.

"The truth of my character, the naturalness of my mind, the simplicity and variety of my tastes have made me happy in all the situations of my life. I shall feel much pleasure in revealing myself to myself.

"That work will be for me what great plans of embroidery or tapestry are to other women. The choice of the design will amuse me, the execution of it will occupy some time, I shall work at it a little, I shall grow tired of it, and I shall not finish it."

That was the end of Mme. Geoffrin's memoirs.

QUAINT ARCTIC LEGEND.

An Old Russian Story About the Lost Tribes of Israel.

Years and years ago, so the legend runs, an exiled Jew on the bleak wilds of northern Siberia, in an effort to reach an overhanging branch of a tree, placed his foot upon a log floating in the water. No sooner had his foot touched the log when it seemed inspired with life and moved rapidly off, bearing the exile away toward the vast ice fields, which were plainly visible and plentiful toward the north. Rapidly the current swept the log northward, bearing with it the unfortunate Jew, who was so benumbed with fear and cold that he was unable to formulate a plan of escape from his perilous position.

For three consecutive days and nights the prisoner clung to the log, passing through towering fields of icebergs and dashing under arches cut by the current through the skyscraping fields of ice. Out into beautiful sunshine our traveler eventually emerged. The grass was green and the trees were garbed in the splendor of nature, and birds made merry music on every branch. People, great in numbers, were congregated on either bank of the stream, all dressed in holiday raiment of the finest texture, but similar in character to the clothing worn by our ancestors 2,000 years ago. The current of the stream ceased to flow, the log drifted to the bank, and the almost famished and thoroughly frightened traveler repeated for the thousandth time the Hebrew words, "Shama—Israel," and in uncertain manner dismounted from the log.

The inhabitants crowded about, and, speaking in Hebrew (with which language he was thoroughly conversant), learned of his need of food and rest and supplied those wants, after which they inquired whence he came and whither he was going. Numerous inquiries were made regarding the people who lived beyond their circumscribed world, who in reciprocity informed him of themselves and their mode of living, which had in nowise changed since the advent of the Christian era.

They worked and worshiped even as did the Jew in ancient times, when Palestine was a garden and Jerusalem the center of civilization. The traveler learned that these people were the lost tribes of Israel, who had migrated to this godly country, led by the descendant of Aaron named Joseph, who had passed away without leaving any descendants. With them they had brought many of the vessels and much of the paraphernalia of Solomon's temple and patterned their house of worship after this famous temple of Jerusalem.

The traveler was told that the stream's current was active six days in the week and on the seventh became quiet and did not move, but as he was a member of a different tribe from themselves he would not be allowed to remain within the country. So he was placed in a boat, which was pushed out into the current and was borne by a circuitous route back to Siberia. Afterward he was pardoned, returned to Russia and told his adventure.—St. James Gazette.

Time For Him to Quit.

It is one of the amiable traditions of the senate of the United States that no new senator shall make a set speech till he has served a year or longer. Old senators are very impatient of the assumption of importance by newcomers.

The late George E. Edmunds of Vermont once allowed it to be understood that he would soon retire from public life. Idaho had just been admitted as a state, with the privilege of electing senators, the one for a long term and the other for a short term. A Mr. McConnell drew the short term and, having but two months to serve, proceeded to make the best of it. The day after he had been sworn in he took up a position in the middle aisle and, in a fog horn voice, made his speech.

While he was holding the fort Mr. Edmunds entered the chamber. He stopped short and gazed at the speaker with the utmost astonishment. Then he made his way to his seat and, leaning over to the senator next to him, asked:

"Who is that person?"

"A senator from Idaho."

"You don't say so! When did he come?"

"He was sworn in yesterday."

"Sworn in yesterday and making a speech today," mused Edmunds. "Well, well, if that doesn't beat all! It looks like it's time for me to quit."

And in a few days he resigned.—Success Magazine.

When Is a Man Dead?

Floresco claims to have brought back life to dogs whose hearts have stopped from twenty-five to forty minutes. He applies electrodes directly to the heart either on the outside or by needles to the inside of the ventricles. Danilewsky has started heart beats in a rabbit twenty-four hours after death, and in the auricles three days after death. This he accomplished by perfusion of the heart by Locke's solution. Inhibition of this heart action can be brought about by applying electrodes at the root of the aorta. Locke and Rosenheim perfused a heart that had been hanging in the laboratory for five days since its removal from the rabbit's body and caused it to give beats of considerable magnitude. Howell of Johns Hopkins concludes from his experiments that inhibition of the heart depends on the presence of diffusable potassium compounds in the heart tissue and that these impulses act indirectly by increasing the amount of potassium compounds of this character.

From the physiological standpoint, therefore, it looks as if the day may come when death will be cheated of its prey and the heart forced to take up again the work that it has laid down.—Journal of Homeopathy.

Unsolved Problems.

Nothing is more fascinating than the unsolved problems of science. Some of those pertaining to metallurgy were discussed at a recent meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London. There is a common carbon steel which when heated to 725 degrees C. and quenched in brine bends on becoming cold 43 degrees and possesses the hardness number 228 on the Brinell scale. If heated only 10 degrees higher, to 735 degrees, and then quenched and cooled it bends only 1½ degrees, and its hardness becomes 512. Finally when the heat is increased another 5 degress, to 740 degrees, the effect is that the steel will not bend at all, and its hardness number rises to 713. All these results are produced by a range of temperature less than that experienced by the air on an ordinary spring day. There is a steel containing 20 per cent of nickel which is almost nonmagnetic and has a tenacity of 40 tons per square inch. If immersed in liquid air it becomes strongly magnetic, and its tenacity rises to 157 tons. Then, after returning to ordinary temperatures, it retains a tenacity of 115 tons.—Youth's Companion.

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General Clarkson, Addressing the "Colored Republican Club" in New York, said:
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RACE GLEANINGS

A great educational mass meeting was held at St Philips Monumental Church at Savannah, Ga., August 26 under the auspices of the Morris Brown College, of Atlanta.

At a meeting of the city council at San Antonio, Tex, the alderman went into a discussion of the race question, with the final decision that they would not invite the Negro Odd Fellows to the city. The discussion resulted from a petition from the local colored Odd Fellows, asking that the next District Convention be invited. It was lost by a vote of 11 to 1. Those supporting the refusal stated that they could come if they wanted to, but that this is a white man's country and that they believed in Negroes staying in their places. To invite them looked too much like social equality.

The Grand Lodge of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World elected at their meeting in New York last week the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Exalted Ruler, Dr. W. E. Atkins, of Hampton, Va; grand esteemed leading knight, R. L. Phillips, of Boston, Mass. grand esteemed loyal knight, W. A. Rice, of Denver, Colo; grand secretary J. W. Holmes of Pittsburg, Pa; grand treasurer, J. T. Branty, of Washington, Pa; grand directors Messrs Brown of Texas Wolfert, of Virginia and Lawler of Tennessee. The next annual meeting will be held at Chicago,

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, who went from Washington with credentials from the War Department to aid in the relief work following the April disaster at San Francisco, who was entertained by the most exclusive families in San Francisco society, and whose husband, it now develops is a Negro physician in Washington, D. C., is to return to San Francisco. Illness from injuries received in an automobile accident in Oakland while engaged in relief work detains her in the E st. What worries many is what reception shall be given to her now that she is known to be identified with Negroes and to be the wife of a Negro.

Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Hunter are conducting a school near Macon, Miss, known as the Noxubee Industrial school. The school was founded eight years ago and at that time was opposed by both races in that section, but are giving it their heartiest support. The object is to teach the people not only to read and write but trades, and above all to inculcate habits of thrift, industry, energy and honesty to the end that they may be reliable and useful. The school now owns forty acres of land and five buildings. The number of pupils enrolled is 350 and could easily be doubled if the accommodations were sufficient. More room and equipment are necessary.

A novel event in the debating circles of Indiana University was a joint discussion August 24 between two colored orators in the student building. The question was "Resolved, That the Colored Man Owes Allegiance to Republican Party." John Milton Benson, a teacher in the colored schools of Mt. Vernon, Ind, upheld the affirmative, and Samuel Saul Dorgan, of Syracuse, N. Y. defended the negative. Ross Lockridge of Peru, and who is taking work in the law school presided. Before the debate a chimes concert was given and among the selections were "Old Black Joe," "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To night, and "All Coons Look Alike to Me." There were no official judges and the opinion of those who heard the debate were as a rule based on partisan beliefs.

INDIVIDUAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

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HEADWAITERS.

J. W. Redmond, Headwaiter of The Carroll, Vicksburg, Miss. 10-06.

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C. H. Plummer, headwaiter Hotel Brunswick, Uniontown, Pa. 10-05

R. H. Bradley, Headwaiter Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. 3-06

G. W. Bland, Headwaiter of The Oliver, South Bend, Ind. 12-06

HOTEL DIRECTORY

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Sustaining Power of Cane Sugar.

The remarkable sustaining powers of cane sugar have often been noted, and Sir Martin Conway in his book, "The Ascent of Aconcagua," stated that he found Demerara sugar "the finest heat producing, muscle nourishing food in the world." For men taking violent exercises, such as soldiers on active service or athletes in training, a plentiful supply of sugar was, he said, far better than large meat rations. A quarter of a pound per day per man was his allowance on the mountain side, and he was inclined to think that this might be increased to nearly half a pound with advantage, cane sugar, of course, being selected for this purpose. This testimony as to the alimentary value of sugar finds striking confirmation in the account of the first crossing of Mount Cook, contributed by Malcolm Ross to the Alpine Journal. On this expedition, which proved a wonderful feat of endurance, brown sugar formed an important part of the rations. Indeed, Mr. Ross says that upon it he "existed almost entirely on all our climbs."

The Freeman is on sale at San Jose. Cal., at the Hotel St. James News Stand, S. D. Quinn, proprietor.

Do not miss this opportunity to subscribe for the races' leading journal.

GLASS EYES COMMON

ARTIFICIAL OPTICS ARE WORN BY MANY THOUSANDS.

The Custom Has Continued From Egyptian Days to the Present Time. Only Three Houses In the United States Produce Them.

Several thousand people in the United States are wearing glass eyes, and, if the proportion of increase of injuries to the eye continue constant, in ten years there will be 100,000 wearers of glass eyes in this country.

A flying splinter in the air, a speck of steel from some big building under construction, a chip of stone from the stonecutter's block, may lodge in the eye of the passerby and cause endless complications. The perforation of the outer covering of the eye by foreign bodies was one of the chief causes for taking the eye out—enucleation, as it is called—until the development of X ray surgery, which has saved the sight of many eyes by locating the foreign body in time for its safe removal. One of the commoner diseases following the lodgment of a foreign body in the eye and generally requiring enucleation is sympathetic ophthalmia, an affection of the unharmed eye, which is marked at first by a dread of the light, pain and gradually increasing dimness of vision. Before the sight in both eyes is irretrievably lost the exciting eye has to be removed. Other common diseases whose removal often depends upon enucleation are sarcoma, or malignant tumor, and absolute glaucoma, or "hard eyeball."

Eye surgery, the most delicate and intricate in the scope of medical science, is making enormous progress toward complete surety in its operations. It is doing "stunts" that our surgeon grandfathers would regard with amazement. But one much advertised feat it has never accomplished, despite numberless announcements in the press to that effect, and that is laying out the eyeballs on the cheek while they were variously operated upon and replacing them with success.

A patient at the New York Post Graduate Medical school and hospital recently underwent a rather difficult operation on one eye, and to make his story more thrilling he described with much dramatic coloring how "there were forty to fifty docthors sitting in rows and rows above me, like it was at the theayter, all thim docthors being students from iverywheres in this country and from the ould counthry, an' some haythens from Japan, an' wans from England, an', well, they was there from all over the world, just to learn off me what to do whin they wint back to their own patients—an' whin the surgeon who was doin' all the business, the Big Bug, I mane, in the hospital—why, people would pay him a thousand dollars to have him opyrate in their eyes, and I didn't have to pay 'im a cint—why, whin he tuk out my eyes an' they was hanging on my cheeks like you read about, all thim fellers thought it was so great that they came down to look at thim close, an' some of thim tuk a pictyure of me as I lay there with my eyes out; an' if ye don't believe it, ye can ask to see wan of thim pictyures." This thrilling experience found its way into print, but it receives the mark of absolute discredit from the "Big Bug" himself, who forcibly remarked that "all these reports about removing the eyes and then replacing them are pure and utter nonsense. The eye cannot be lifted one-eighth of an inch from its socket without destroying the sight forever."

So when the eye comes out it is out for all time, and only a glass eye can be substituted, and in this way the work of the hospital is supplemented with the achievement of the optical prothetician. He is the last resort of the eyeless one, and, although surgery staves him off as long as possible, an artificial pupil, movable in accordance with the other eye if certain muscles in the socket are left intact, and so true to life that the keenest inspection often fails to detect it, is a boon to the deformity, thus removing an obstacle to his success in life.

Only three houses in the United States make glass eyes, and they are located in New York city. A large number of false orbs, however, of an inferior quality come from Thuringia, in the heart of the romantic Black forest of Germany. Here is the home of the industry, and from here come most of the glass eyes that the regular optician keeps in stock. The American maker, on the other hand, is exporting his finer goods to every quarter of the earth, one house alone making 10,000 a year for export. Of the other eye making houses in the world there are five in Paris, three in London and two in Birmingham, so that there is an industry which, it may be readily seen, is not overcrowded.

Eye making was practiced in the days of the oldest civilization. There is authentic record of artificial eyes that were made in the reign of Ptolemy II., who grasped the scepter in Egypt in the fourth century before Christ. Eyes were at first made of metal, either copper or gold or silver, shaped into flat disks and painted to imitate nature. In the days of Ambroise Pare, the celebrated French surgeon of the sixteenth century, a pointed representation of the whole eye and eyelids was fastened in front of the orbit and held in place by a steel spring that fitted the upper circumference of the head. Eyes have been made of wax and celluloid and vulcanite, and a horse not long ago presented an improved appearance with an eye of horn. Eyes were also made of porcelain when that came into use, and their effect was decidedly more lifelike.

A Haitian general once upon a time lost an eye in battle with the Spaniards and sent to Paris for another to replace it. He received an expensive and choice specimen from the Paris maker, but because it contained a suggestion of yellow, which was the color of the hated Spaniard, the Haitian soldier sent it back, swearing he would wear an eye only that displayed the colors of his country. The Parisian artist thereupon made him one that sported the red and green of Haiti, and this the jealous warrior wore proudly until the day of his death.

False eyes were very expensive in the early stage of the art. A false eye ranked with the jewels of a person's possession and was frequently diverted from its proper use to shine as an ornament upon some part of the person for which it had not been destined. As made today the cost of a false eye varies from $5 to $15. The crux of the art of its manufacture is in the preparation of the crystal, which must be carefully tempered by a gradual process to resist heat and cold and the corrosive secretions of the socket for which it is intended. The crystal is colored variously from a bluish to a yellowish white to simulate the actual cornea in different stages of youth and age, the white of the eye showing blue in youth and yellowing with age. This enamel which is to form the groundwork of the eye is first blown, at the end of a glass tube, into the shape of a closed tulip.

The eye artist is seated at a table before a small heating apparatus that contains blowpipes holding flames of two different temperatures, from whose heat his face is protected by a small hood over the top of the apparatus. He has at hand thin sticks of pigmented glass, blue, gray, brown, red, yellow and green, in various shades. Taking up a glass tulip, fused at one end of a small glass pipe, and holding it in the flame, the artist applies to its tip with the other hand the end of a stick of glass, which as it melts forms the ground color of the iris of the particular eye he has in view. The glass tulip is kept twirling in the left hand while the tip of the colored glass stick is applied, so that by degrees the point of the tulip is worn away and a gradually encroaching circle takes its place and forms the iris. This, as it tends to lump, is flattened every now and then by patting.

Whenever the glass eye in its making is withdrawn from the flame for even a moment it must again be acclimated to the intense heat by first introducing it into the lesser flame. This simple precaution neglected, brittleness will ensue and the eye crack on the first occasion of its meeting the cold air of a winter's day. The flecks in the iris are cunningly imitated by light, deft strokes with the different colored glass sticks, all the time the glass bulb revolving in the flame, and now and then being blown to keep it in proper shape. At last when the iris has attained the proper diameter and is flecked as it should be, a stick of black enamel is plugged into the center and fused off when it has reached a certain depth. This forms the pupil. Some more stippling is done to form the specks about the pupil, then the minute veins are traced on the white of the eye with a stick of red glass whose tip is melted and drawn out into a thread. A stick of pure transparent crystal is then taken and melted in the flame until it spreads over the whole surface of the eye to give it the liquid, lifelike look and depth.

The shell is now ready to be cut from the bulb, a shell that shall fit the socket in which it is to be placed, with the iris in just the right situation to prevent a crossed or "wall eye" appearance. The artist takes a pair of measuring dividers and lays off from the iris certain distances on the cornea to correspond with the actual width of the vacant orbit. Putting the globe again into the flame he introduces a pointed instrument into its surface and begins to trace the contour of the orbit, the glass peeling away in a strip as it follows the path of the instrument. The edges are then polished and the glass eye is ready to be inserted.—New York Telegraph.

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SPECIAL APPEAL

To Liberty Loving Negroes in all Parts of the United States.

ORGANIZE ORGANIZE ORGANIZE

The tremendous meeting held by the Afro-American Council in New York City, July 25, 1906, is an indication of the great tidal wave of indignation and resentment against the injustices perpetrated daily upon Afro-Americans of this country, and is a hopeful sign on our part that we mean to do something effectual to regain the rights which we have lost.

Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in his address at Greensboro, N. C., a few days ago declared that the schemes adopted to disfranchise illiterate Afro-Americans without excluding illiterate whites, will not stand the test of the fifteenth amendment. Chief among such schemes is the "grandfather" clause now operative in several of the Southern states.

Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, has asserted that the revised Constitutions of the South, if ever properly brought before the Supreme Court, must be declared unstitutional and has expressed his astonishment that the Afro-American people have never effectively utilized this remedy which lies in reach of their hands.

Our duty is to organize, secure friends, employ able talent, white or black, and knock out the grand-father" clause at least. "Heaven helps those who help themselves." If we can obtain from the Supreme Court an opinion that the grandfather clause is illegal, a victory, which profoundly important as it would be, we can by standing together achieve such a manifestation of prosperous enterprise would thrill the North and again enlist its sympathies with us, at the same time strike dismay into those southern politicians who are fattening on the race problem and counting their positions and careers secure because they believe we shall never have manhood enough to drag them face to face with the Federal Constitution.

OPPORTUNE TIME FOR ORGANIZATION

The need of a strong organization through which to make our fight should be apparent to all lovers of the race who know the worth of a united effort through organization. The condition makes it incumbent upon our leaders, ministers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, business men, newspaper men to lead off in this organization and prepare to fight these injustices to death. A local Council is needed now in every village, town and hamlet in the land.

OUR PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

Any person who has sufficient interest in the race can send invitations to leading Afro-American citizens who are interested in the amelioration of our present condition, to meet in some private house, church or hall, according to the number invited. If as many as ten assemble and are willing to subscribe to the following objects, they can be organized into a local Council.

THE COUNCIL AS ORGANIZED

1 Investigate and make an impartial report of all lynchings and other outrages perpetrated upon Afro-Americans.

2. To assist in testing the constitutionality of laws which are made for the express purpose of oppressing Afro-Americans.

3. To promote the work of securing legislation which in the individual states shall secure to all citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

4. To aid in the work of prison reform.

5. To recommend a healthy migration from terror-ridden sections of our land to states where law is more generally respected and maintained.

6. To encourage both industrial and higher education.

7. To promote business enterprises among the people.

8. To educate sentiment on all lines that specially affect our race.

9. To inaugurate and promote plans for the moral elevation of the Afro-American people.

10. To urge the appropriation of school funds by the Federal government, to provide education for citizens who are denied school privileges by discriminating laws.

The following is a list of officers which must be elected: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, Sergeant-at-Arms and an Executive Committee—consisting of five members.

AFFILIATED MEMBERSHIP

Delegates representing organizations of similar plans and purposes can have membership in the National Council by the election of two delegates and the payment of three dollars for each delegate. Religious organizations, academic schools, colleges and Afro-American newspapers can have representation in the National Council upon the same terms.

We earnestly appeal to all organizations that desire representation to see to it at once, that delegates are elected and sent to the National meeting which is to be held in New York City Oct. 9, 10 and 11, 1906.

We prefer to have the ministers and leaders organize local Councils in their churches, lodge rooms, etc., but if they cannot do so, for the sake of our outraged brothers, it is hoped that the churches, societies, etc., as affiliated bodies will take action at once to have representation in the National Council.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

The National Negro Business League.

We surrender a goodly portion of our space in this issue of The Freeman to a report of the proceedings of the National Negro Business League, in session at Atlanta last week. This is the really constructive force among the many organizations fostered by the race, and with each succeeding year its tangible results are made more and more apparent in the increased volume and augmented value of the business enterprises conducted by our people in various sections of the country. That the influence of the League is wholesome and vitally potent for the elevation of the race is evidenced in the instant improvement in the moral tone of the city of Atlanta the moment the good people were made aware of the bitter hostility of the body to idleness, ignorance and crime—that it was an aggregation of hopeful, self-respecting, progressive, thrifty and intelligent Negroes. The race's most implacable foes are ready to admit, when they come in contact with an organization like the Business League, that busy, earnest and honest colored men are not responsible for the crimes charged up against us, and they gro wcloser to us in kindly feeling when they take note of our refusal to countenance depredations against society in defiance of law and order. The Negro Business League did much to calm the troubled waters that it found upon its arrival in the South's gate city, and the right-thinking members of both races have been incalculably benefited by reason of the League's sojourn there. The sober, conservative and level-headed address of Dr. Booker T. Washington has been published far and wide, and in seeking through a well-timed crusade against the vicious ones of his own race to remove the cause set out in jusification of lynching, the eminet Tuskegeean is accomplishing a mission that will be fruitful of as much good as his other famous Atlanta address eleven years ago.

In going to Topeka, Kans., next year the convention also showed wisdom. Though the South offers magnificent inducements to the Negro of worth and character, and the bulk of the race is destined to work out its salvation in the land of Dixie, the broad fields of the West stretch out invitingly to those of us who wish to seek our fortune elsewhere; and the Business League does well to extend the sphere of its productive influence to that most promising section, since the Far West has s ocheerfully followed the League through the East, Middle West and the South, it is but fair that such loyalty should be recognized by carrying the organization to the masses of that "Eldorado," and allow the denizens of other sections to see for themselves the great possibilities that lie in wait for the Negro of courage, capital and character who may choose to cast his lot beyond the mighty Mississippi. Kansas will undoubtedly give the National Negro Business League a welcome that will more than justify its members in makbers in making the pilgrimage to America's mecca of the future.

No Unionism for Brown.

Editor Phil H. Brown, of the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Morning News, has published another interesting little pamphlet entitled "Unionism that the United Mine Workers Stand For," following out through the medium of pertinent queries the anti-union philosophy embodied in his popular "First Book of Chronicles." The synopsis of the argument contained in Editor Brown's latest brochure is given in this wise:

"The union may entice honest miners and influential colored men by money its agents are enabled to spend, attempting to prove themselves good fellows and their union a good organization, but when a man becomes entangled in its meshes, he has sold his liberty, his honesty, his self-respect and his respect for the God-given rights of his fellow-man and the law of the land. For the Negro's good the Negro and the union must be things apart, forever and aye."

The black man, as a rule, is against labor unions because the labor unions are against the black man. These organizations, presumably in the interest of the working classes, rear up an impassable barrier to the well-being of their black fellow-toiler. It is the idea of the majority of them that protection and prosperity are for white workmen, and for white workmen only. If Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and the rest of the labor leaders possess the eye of a prophet, they will see that the general policy of the trades union is unjust and bound to topple when the working classes grow sufficiently intelligent to see through the shams that are being used to deceive them. The non-union Negro skilled workman and the growing sentiment for the "open shop" are standing menaces to the perpetuity of trades unionism as managed—or mismanaged—by the tyrants and self-seekers of today.

The Race Journal a Prime Necessity.

The esteemed Florida Sentinel, of which the able and progressive M. M. Lewey is editor, printed the following in a recent issue:

"The Omaha Enterprise, one of our regularly published race journals, reproduces four columns of that magnificent article on 'Negro Journalism,' contributed to the Florida Sentinel's recent trade number by R. W. Thompson. The Enterprise, editorially commenting on the article, says: 'We desire to call our readers' attention to the able special article from the Florida Sentinel's Trade Edition, which we reprint on our first page. We hope that it will be carefully read and that the reading of it may awaken a deeper interest in the work of the Negro journal, which, despite its limitations, is doing good service for the race. The race should give better support to their newspapers so that they can do the work laid upon them more effectively. Stand by the Negro newspaper and it will stand by the race.'"

Sound advice, this. We very much fear, nevertheless, that the rank and file of the colored people of the land fail to comprehend the immense value of the loyal and capably edited race journal. It is not a luxury; it is a prime necessity. It is indispensable to the proper development of our oppressed and maligned people. It is the advance agent of our civilization. Every Negro family should subscribe and pay for at least one journal that sets forth the virtues and defends the honor of the race.

Southern Republicans who mean business will put a State and Congressional ticket in the field in their several States and do their level best to elect them. Vest-pocket machine organizations, held together for the sole purpose of landing the federal offices and dickering for selfish advantage at national conventions, do not tend to inspire respect for Republicanism in the South, where there is so much missionary work to be done. Secretary Taft told some unpalatable truths in his plain-spoken Greensboro address some time ago. Why not a Republican State ticket in Georgia?

Rev. J. R. L. Diggs, of Virginia, is to be the new president of the State University, Louisville, Ky. As he is a Baptist of the regulation faith and works—a "dipper," forsooth—it is presumed he will be acceptable to the Parrishites, the Burroughsites and the Woodites, as well as to the Stewardites and other tribes of the Kentucky Israel. We hope in industry, Brother Diggs does not belie his suggestive cognomen.

Joe Gans' signal victory over Battling Nelson clinches the hold of the dark-hued Baltimorean upon the lightweight championship, which so many wished to deny him, because of his color. The real sporting men of the country pinned their faith to Gans' generalship in the ring, and placed their money upon whom their keen perception told them was the better man. The true sportsman wishes to win, and doesn't care a rap for racial differences. They tied to Gans because he could deliver the goods. In the final analysis, merit knows no color line. Be good!

We may be having "dead loads" of prosperity, but you will have to "show" the prudent housewife, who goes to the corner grocery with the family purse and comes back with but a handful of meat and vegetables, when she once got a basketful for the same money. Statisticians can prove anything by figures, but the results that grow out of practical experience are arguments that will not down—even at the behest of the cleverest arithmetician.

The Niagara movement would come nearer accomplishing the legitimate objects set forth in its platform if it had more members of the sanity, farsightedness and singleness of purpose constantly shown in the labors of Professor William H. Richards, the scholarly instructor in the Law Department of Howard University, and level-headed man of affairs.

An editor—in the eyes of the amateur contributor—is a cold-blooded, soulless and unsympathetic wretch, who, out of sheer jealousy, blue pencils the brightest thoughts sent in by his brilliant staff of special correspondents, because, forsooth, they outclass him in learning, literary culture and discriminating judgment. The editor is a bold, bad man—that's what he is!

If it is a fact that the colored applicants for civil service positions are being "turned down" for appointment when their color is discovered, The Freeman would be pleased to have some definite information on the subject. Send us names of persons unjustly rejected and relate all the circumstances clearly and briefly. Turn on the light!

The Negro dive must go! This is not only the slogan for Atlanta, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, but for Indianapolis as well. The criminal Negro is the worst drawback with which the race has to contend.

If anybody wants to be United States Consul at Guadaloupe, let him speak up at once. Brother G. Jarvis Bowen—that is his name, if our memory serves us correctly—is about to return to the Virginia farm from whence he came to dabble in the shallow waters of West Indian diplomacy.

"The Waste-Basket" ought to be a "fetching" title for a compendium of current literature. It would experience no difficulty in filling an unlimited number of columns. The scribblings of hundreds of budding journalists would fittingly find a place therein.

Money, in itself, is not the greatest thing in the world, but to have such a commodity in hand is the tangible evidence of one's industry, thrift, prudence, foresight and managerial capacity, and, therefore, weighs heavily in fixing his status in the social compact.

Success lies in deserving and winning the confidence of the people of substance and power. Tuskegee Institute is $500,000 richer by the will of Mr. Alfred Wilcox, of New Jersey, who died a few days ago. All of our schools are prospering that actually "deliver the goods."

Next weeks' issue of The Freeman will contain a spicy resume of the minor features of the National Negro Business League's great Atlanta meeting, furnished by our observant staff correspondent.

To make a life, a man must first be able to make a living.

A long trip through the South in a dirty, ill-ventilated, poorly-equipped "jim-crow" car will convince the most violent opponent of the late Foraker amendment to the rate bill that the defeat of that measure by the hysterical clamor of certain short-sighted individuals around Boston was a racial calamity. A law insisting upon equal accommodations for equal fares in the South would not have fastened the "jim-crow" policy upon the North, and the gang that lobbied against the well-intentioned Foraker amendment ought to have had sense enough to have known it.

Booker T. Washington's timely hint to the newspapers of the race, to emphasize the advantages of the race, rather than its disadvantages, is in line with good sense, and will bring results that can never be secured by eternally whining about conditions that can not be remedied in a generation. Let us look on the bright side of things, and the door of hope will always stand invitingly open.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

vibrates and has its being to the magic music of business, and the city grows because of the impetus given it by the business men who are here. I bid you welcome, and advise you to 'get busy' enjoying the countless attractions of Atlanta, until you are ready to 'get busy' with that thriving business of yours at home. Make your organization the strongest kind of a league, but for heaven's sake don't allow it to become a 'trust.'"

Rev. I. N. Ross, pastor of Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, Atlanta, then welcomed the convention to the city on behalf of the local Negro Business League and colored citizens of Atlanta.

At this juncture, President Booker T. Washington, of the National Negro Business League, assumed the chair, amid tumultuous applause. There were brief responses to the addresses of welcome on behalf of the League by Mr. A. N. Johnson, undertaker and editor of the Weekly Press, Mobile, Ala., and Hon. J. Madison Vance, a leading attorney of New Orleans, La. The substance of what these gifted gentlemen had to say was intended to enforce the doctrine which has guided the policy of the Business League from the beginning, namely, that the best way to solve the race problem, to avoid the inconvenience of race discrimination and gain the respect of their white neighbors, is to be manly men and attend strictly to business.

LEAGUE SETTLES DOWN TO ROUTINE BUSINESS.

After these preliminaries had been disposed of, the League settled down to discuss the business that had brought them to the city. The first number on the regular program was Mr. W. L. Pollard, a prosperous lawyer of Washington, D. C., who spoke on "Insurance and Real Estate," followed by Mr. W. T. Andrews, of Sumter, S. C., on the same subject. Both speakers handled their subject admirably and answered many pertinent queries touching upon the business discussed.

At this point the proceedings were interrupted for a moment to allow Prof. Richard Theodore Greener, formerly consul at Vladivostok, Manchuria, to make a few remarks. Professor Greener was introduced as "the first colored man to graduate from Harvard College. He had been away from this country eight years, he said, and was agreeably surprised and gratified to note the progress his people have made during his absence. His memories went back to the period of the war, and in looking back over that long period he could see the immense progress that had been made in all directions, and he counselled the members of his race not to get discouraged at sporadic instances of injustice and prejudice. Constant labor, sensible adaptation to unavoidable conditions and unflagging determination will bring us to the desired goal. Professor Greener made one of the notable addresses of the convention, and was much sought after by visitors from every section of the country.

Dr. W. O. Vance, of Indiana, was to have spoken on "Fraternal Insurance." Dr. Washington feelingly referred to the fact that the gentleman had recently died, and paying a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased the topic was passed over. The morning hour was taken up thereafter by a discussion of "How to Conduct a Laundry," by Harry T. Pratt, of Baltimore, Md.; "Building and Contracting," by R. F. Walker, Macon, Ga., and "Plaster Contracting," by John J. Winston, of New Orleans, La.

Prior to adjournment the following committees were announced:

On Resolutions—R. B. Hudson, Alabama, chairman; Robert C. Houston, Texas; A. E. Manning, Indiana; I. T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou, Miss.; J. A. Lankford, District of Columbia; E. C. Brown, Virginia; J. W. Maund, Georgia.

On Auditing—J. C. Napier, Tennessee, chairman; J. S. Hopson, Kentucky; William Porter, Ohio.

On Credentials—Dr. S. G. Elbert, Delaware, chairman; William Isaac Johnson, Virginia; P. J. Smith, District of Columbia; F. H. Gilbert, New York; Ira O. Guy, Kansas.

All roads led to Big Bethel church Wednesday evening. The announcement that Dr. Washington would deliver his annual address as president of the League drew out an audience that not only taxed the capacity of the great building to its utmost, but not less than a thousand persons were unable to secure admission. The surrounding streets were a seething mass of humanity, striving to find a way to listen to the message that the eminent Tuskegeean had to deliver. At the opening of Dr. Washington's speech, he had to contend with the disorder incident to an unmanageable crush of people, but as he proceeded a gradual hush came over the mass, and every word was heard distinctly and every sentiment touching the rights of the race and every suggestion looking to the amelioration of the race's condition, was greeted with loud and prolonged acclaim. The address, as referred to above, instantly became the theme of discussion throughout the city and the effect was electrical. The newspapers promptly seconded Dr. Washington's plea for the suppression of the criminal Negro, and there was a kindlier feeling manifested at once for the Negro who works and obeys the law. The address should have the widest circulation in the homes of both races. It marks an epoch in the Negro's national life not less significant than that which followed the "wizard's" famous Atlanta Exposition speech in 1895.

At the conclusion of the speech, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen took the floor, and after eulogizing the president, moved that as a mark of confidence, Dr. Washington be re-elected president by the great body in advance of the regular order. Dr. Washington was voted into the chair for the eighth time by a unanimous vote, the immense volume of sound shaking the rafters of the church. He was then given the Chautauqua salute with a will, which courtesy he gracefully acknowledged.

The crowd did not materially diminish at the close of Dr. Washington's address, the bulk remaining to hear the other speakers scheduled for the evening. Dr. C. E. Thomas, of Anniston, Ala., spoke on "The Wholesale and Retail Drug Business"; Dr. Moses Amos was given a rousing welcome when he arose to tell of the "First Negro Drug Store in Georgia," effectively interspersing his remarks with stories full of wit and unctuous humor bringing down the house. Dr. J. M. Mosely, of Ft. Worth, Tex., ably handled the theme, "The Modern Drug Store." Mrs. L. R. Clarke, who has achieved national distinction as an instructor in domestic science and industries for women, was the next speaker, and she made a highly favorable impression. She has done and is doing a splendid work in her line at the national capital. "Modern Undertaking" was treated in original fashion by G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn., and W. O. Emory, Macon, Ga.

THE NEGRO IN AGRICULTURE.

That the "symposium idea will be adopted as one of the permanent features of the League's program was indicated by the popularity of the series of experiences in farming, to which four practical agriculturists contributing many instructive facts. The participants were Deal Jackson, who is pronounced by Editor John McIntosh, of the Daugherty County Journal, to be the finest farmer, white or colored, in that county; William Boyd, of Ellington, S. C.; Alfred Smith, of Oklahoma Sity, Okla., who has sent exhibits of agricultural products to the Paris Exposition, and A. C. Wingate, of Warrington, Fla., one of the "solid men" of the "land of flowers."

"Market Gardening for a Northern City," by Charles Nunn, of Indianapolis, Ind., and "Market Gardening for a Southern City," by William Hill, of Montgomery, Ala., "Photography," by Arthur Macbeth, of South Carolina; "The Fish Business," by Charles H. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., and "Tailoring," by Charles S. Carter, of Norfolk, Va., together with some valuable information on "Cotton Raising," by Isaiah T. Montgomery, of Mound Bayou, Miss., concluded the exercises of the morning session. In the evening, with a large assembly to hear and enjoy, A. H. Underdown, of Washington, D. C., spoke on "Fruits and Delicatessen"; Mrs. Belle Davis, of Indianapolis, who has a plant worth $30,000, and serves the "swell" society people of her city, read one of the very best papers of the session on "Catering"; J. L. Turnbo, of Metropolis, Ill., on "The Brick and Tile Business"; T. W. Jones, of Chicago on "The League of the Future," and highly entertaining and thoughtful observations by T. Thomas Fortune, the brilliant editor of the New York Age, rounded out the program.

THE NEGRO IN BANKING.

Perhaps the piece de-resistance of the entire convention season was the symposium on "Banking," which occupied the attention of the League during a large portion of Friday morning. In 1900, when the League was formed, there were but two Negro banks in the country—one at Richmond, Va., and the other at Birmingham, Ala. At the League meeting in New York it was announced that the number had been increased to seventeen, located in different sections of the South and West. At the present time there are thirty-one. Twelve of these are in Mississippi, four in Georgia, six in Virginia, two in Tennessee, two in Arkansas and one each in Alabama, North Carolina and Florida. There are also two Negro banks in Muscogee, Ind. Ter. Fourteen of these banks were represented in this symposium: R. T. Hill, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Pettiford, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.; W. E. Mollison, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.; S. D. Redmond, Jackson, Miss.; J. H. McConico, Little Rock, Ark.; Josiah T. Settle, Memphis, Tenn., and Walter Scott, Savannah, Ga., were among those who offered testimony of the race's progress in the financial arena. A National Banking Association was formed, with W. R. Pettiford as president and J. H. McConico as secretary. A committee was appointed to consider the question of some form of practical business co-operation among these banks, and it was planned to have the president of the association visit each institution during the year and have every bank in the country report at the next meeting of the League. According to the figures collected the amount of paid-up capital at present invested in Negro banks amounts to $350,000. The deposits reach the sum of $1,192,000.

OFFICERS OF THE BUSINESS LEAGUE.

The committee on nominations, of which Judge M. W. Gibbs was chairman and M. M. Lewey secretary, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year. The report was unanimously adopted, and the roster stands: President, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, first, second, third and fourth vice presidents, Ira O. Guy, Kansas, Dr. S. G. Elbert, Delaware; Charles Banks, Mississippi, and F. D. Patterson, Ohio; corresponding secretary, Emmett J. Scott, Alabama; treasurer, Gilbert C. Harris, Massachusetts; compiler, S. Laing Williams, Illinois; registrar, Peter J. Smith, District of Columbia; assistant registrar, F. H. Gilbert, New York; transportation official stenographer, William H. Davis, District of Columbia. The executive committee was chosen as follows: agent, Cyrus Field Adams, Illinois; T. Thomas Fortune, New York, chairman; S. E. Courtney, Massachusetts; T. W. Jones, Illinois; S. A. Furniss, Indiana; J. C. Napier, Tennessee; W. L. Taylor, Virginia; M. M. Lewey, Florida; W. G. Emory, Georgia; J. C. Jackson, Kentucky; P. A. Payton, Jr., New York; J. E. Bush, Arkansas, and N. T. Volar, Pennsylvania.

TOPEKA WINS CONVENTION OF 1907.

It was decided to hold next year's convention in Topeka, Kans., by invitation of the Governor of Kansas, the State officers, the Board of Trade and Commercial Club of Topeka, as well as of the citizens generally. A vigorour attempt was made by the officials of the Jamestown Exposition to switch the meeting off to Hampton, Va., in the interest of that enterprise, but a change was deemed inadvisable, and the action of the executive committee was upheld. The League goes to the capital of Kansas in August, 1907, to spread the influence of the organization over the fertile prairies of the great West. Resolutions in keeping with the spirit of the Laegue were unanimously adopted. Bishop Alexander Walters announced the meeting of the National Afro-American Council in New York October 9, 10 and 11, and urged the League ot unite with the movement to test the constitutionality of the disfranchising and other discriminatory laws now on the statute books of certain States. Final adjournment was then declared, a fervent benediction being pronounced by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

The social features of the seventh annual convention of the Business League were particularly brilliant, unique and enjoyable, and were far more numerous than have been offered at any previous gathering. The Atlanta people at every point nobly sustained their time-honored reputation for liberal hospitality, and on this occasion fairly outdid themselves. Usually the president of the League tenders his executive committee and official family a banquet at the opening of the sessions, but this year the "boot was on the other leg," and the officers and executive committee joined in an elaborate "spread" for Dr. Washington on Tuesday evening at the home of First Vice President G. M. Howell. Wednesday from 5 to 7 p. m., the Ladies Auxiliary of the Atlanta Business League were "at home" to the delegates and visitors at the beautiful home of Bishop and Mrs. Wesley J. Gaines, the affair being under the supervision of Mesdames Matthews, Rucker, Penn, Hope, Howard, Gaiens, Henry, Murphy and Miss Gaines. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen entertained at dinner the same afternoon at their suburban villa in the grove of Gammon Theological Seminary, and Miss Marietta L. Gaines gave a noon luncheon next day to a party of twelve ladies. The Woman's Improvement Club, Mrs. Addie L. Hunton, president, gave a reception Thursday in honor of Mrs. Booker T. Washington, and besides these there were many smaller functions tendered by Atlanta's elite for the entertainment of personal friends. The grand concert on Tuesday evening at Bethel, with the eminent violinist, Mr. Joseph H. Douglass, of Washington, D. C., as the star, is deserving of especial mention. The local talent, including Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Heard, Mr. Combs, Miss Fannie Howard and the S. Coleridge-Taylor Orchestra, gave strong support. On Friday afternoon came a delightful trolley ride around the city, giving the delegates an opportunity to see the city and suburbs, to get an excellent view of the great schools located here, such as Atlanta University, Spelman Seminary, Baptist College, Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary. Evidences of the race's progress as a town-builder were found in the promising Afro-American section of South Atlanta. The social season wound up in a blaze of glory Friday evening with a grand banquet, given by the local committee in honor of the League, assisted on the managerial end by Mr. W. A. Kersey, of Indianapolis. Fully 700 handsomely gowned ladies and fashionably attired gentlemen were in attendance and enjoyed the toothsome menu, while an orchestra discoursed sweet music. Rev. H. H. Proctor, of Atlanta, was toastmaster, and interesting responses were made to a number of toasts by distinguished speakers.

It may be safely said, without invidious comparison, that in point of attendance, importance of subjects treated, general interest in the actual work of the body, weight of plans for the material betterment of the race, and for social brilliance, the Atlanta meeting holds the record for the seven years of the League's existence.

The festive reformer might very properly take a shy at the fellow who eternally "talks shop." He is a bore of the first water.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods, Uterine and Ovarian troubles It cured me in one month. It is a simple harmless lotion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free. Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.

The Stage

Harry Fiddler and Mrs. Joe Gans are making quite a hit with the Ernest Hogan Company.

Ollie C. Hall is now located at Rochester, N. Y., in the employ of the New York Central and is doing well. He wishes to hear from Billy McClain.

F. W. Inman wishes to hear from Sam Davis and Harrison Steward. Business of importance. Regards to all friends. Write 18 Porter street, Boston, Mass.

Billy Bradley, stage manager of Pat Chappelle's Funey Folks Show has closed his engagement and is now located at Pittsburg, Pa. Regards to the profession.

James Gilliam has been installed as manager of the Canadian Colored Concert Company by Walter Carey to succeed the late William Carter. The season begins September 15.

Dennis H. Mitchell is still making hits nightly with Allen's Minstrels. He sends regards to all at Exchange Garden Theatre at Jacksonville, Fla Would like to hear from Barney & Locust.

The Clarks, Eugene, Lena and Joe are still with the Van Amburg Shows and are the hit of the concert, en route through Iowa. They wish to hear from John Rucker. Regards to all friends.

Allen's Minstrel is still up to the standard, playing to good houses every night. J. H. Williams is making good with his new song, "Home. Sweet, Home Sounds Good to Me." Dennis & Morton are still doing the "King Act" making good. The boneless man is still making good and sends regards to George Wilson, S. Simg and Inman & Davis.

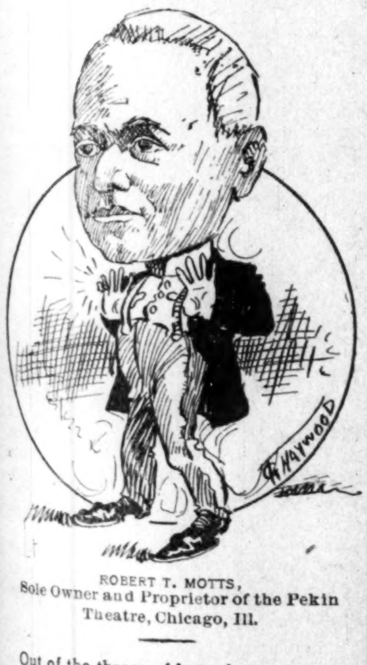
Johnson and Dean are at present playing to the biggest business done for years at Des Budavara Budapest, Berlin Germany and are the only colored team on the variety stage to have the honor of being entertained by the nobility, having received an invitation to supper from Count Caraly.

The Arkansaw Minstrels are still in the West among the harvest fields and doing well, playing to good houses at every performance. The Mitchells are making a hit every night. George Boutte is called the best buck and wing dancer ever been in that territory. Henderson and Bruce are pleasing all classes. Regards to the profession.

To the Profession.— Actors and actresses send me your latest photo today! Address Elwood C. Knox, Man'gr The Freeman, Indianapolis

Brown's Tennessee Minstrels open the season at Frankfort, Kans., September 15. King Erastus Edwards, George Matthews, G. C. Clay and Clark McClennon starring comedians accompanied by sixteen others. Mrs. Myrtle Brown, the leading baritone lady player of the world still makes good with the minstrel. W. A. Brown, sole owner, permanent address Holden, Mo.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



ROBERT T. MOTTS,
Sole Owner and Proprietor of the Pekin Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

Out of the throes of hatred,
For our brothers, North and South.
Who meets discrimination,
Though protesting with his mouth,
Arises another method
That will sure outflank the foe,
Who's attempting to suppress us,
By its unjust law, jim crow.

—Garfield T. Haywood.

Terry's U. T. C. Company is still doing well in Illinois and will shortly tour Iowa. Mr. McGruder joined them at Chicago and is playing "Tom." J. W. Beechum is back in the minstrel first part and making good. The Beechums, Charles and Blanch are making a hit with their sketch and singing "Let Me See You Smile." Mrs. Barnett is cleaning up as "Topsy." Regards to the Garlands, Fred and Hattie.

Fred Lewis' Big Sensational Plantation has closed seven successful weeks at Lincoln Park, Cleveland, O., and have booked solid for the south for the coming season with Passman & Green's Greater General Amusement Company. The following is the roster: Charles White, the eccentric comedian, Thomas Price, pianist: Alonzo Turner, band director; Billy Watkins, the phenominal wonder; Grant Johnson, tenor soloist; Margie Turner, Nancy Alexander, Essie Lewis, Carrie Griggsby and Mabel Glenwood. Regards to the profession.

The Robinson Amusement Company The Famous Robinson Amusement Company has broken all records this season and is one of the highest class shows touring the country. The Allens are among the strongest and highest salaried teams of the country and is the only colored team that was the featured attraction of a white show. They are known as the "King and Queen of the Midway." This team is starring with "Fighting the Flames and the San Francisco Disaster,"

Quaker Medicine Show, The Great Paul and his company have concluded their stay of four weeks at Lawrence Mass., and have opened at Holyoke, Mass, for an indefinite stay. This is our second stand made on our new special private Pullman car "Ferdon." The car is well furnished and everything up-to date. The members are as follows: A. A. Copeland, amusement and stage manager; J. A. English, the hoop rolling marvel; Queen Dora the electric novelty dancer; H. M. Prince ann wife, George Bryant, bandmaster, Syd Carter, Jim Bryant, Roy Tabborn, Clarence Dodson, Earl Burton, Billy Nichols. The company sends regards to all friends.

W. D. Ament's Show. We have three more weeks in the North, then to the "land of cotton." It is too bad that some of our colored aggregations can not behave themselves going through the country and pave the way for other colored troops to follow. At Dubuque, Ia., we had considerable annoyance in getting accommodation on account of the conduct of a colored show that played the town ahead of us. Boys, stop, reflect and consider. Davis, Harris, Freeman and Moore, the music dealers have been secured by one of the Freeport Elite Clubs to entertain one night. Sol Salters is surprising everybody with his repertoire of new steps in buck and wing dancing. The Goodloes, Speedy and Moore, and the Porters are making our olio second to none, They are giving the public the goods and are big favorites everywhere. Prof Collins' orchestra gets the house before the curtain goes up. Rosa Collins, the female baritone are scoring nightly. Regards to the profession.

The Smart Set Company.

The following people have been engaged for Gus Hill's SmartSet Company opening today at Plainfield, N. J: S. H. Dudley, Ed. Tolliver, Helen Sterling, Florence Smiley, Eunice Weems, Dora Weaver, Daisy Peters, Nettie Taylor, Bertha Harris, Ethel Lightbourne, Jennie Hillman, Cassie Jackson, Hattie Christian, Jube Johnson, Charles Williams, Robert Williams, Geo. McClain, Mat Johnson, W. Baynard, Lillian Jackson, H. Rosseau Hodges and Launchmere, Tenie Russell, Louis Mickey Sarah Venable, Belle Albert, Maysie Montgomery, Irene Tasker, Emma Bernard, Madrid Jackson, Agnes Pollard, Myrtle Freeman, Eva Swinton, Bydie Halle Rivas Babe Alexander. James Henry Burris, John Wright, Larry Chambers, W. A. Ramsey, Salina Whitney. P. H. Leary and J. E. Comerford. The genial Charles E. White will be the business manager. The company will present an entirely new production "The Black Politician" starring S. H.. Dudley. The mnsic by James T. Brymm far surpasses anything this successful composer has yet attempted. The cast and company are unusually ge.

Death of W[illegible] Carter.

William Carter, who for nearly twenty-five years had been connected with the Canadian Colored Concert Company died quite suddenly Monday morning, August 27, at the home of his friend, Prof, Henderson Smith in Dearborn street, Chicago, Mr. Carter retired Sunday night about 11 o'clock apparently in excellent health but about 7 a. m. he took with a violent fit of sneezing which aroused the occupants of the house who asked what was the matter, He gazed into space and made no reply. His life-long friend James Gilliam hurriedly summoned a physician but it was too late.

Mr. Gilliam took charge of the remains and personal effects and immediately wired Walter Carey, Mr. Carter's partner who arrived on Tuesday and left with the remains Thursday night for Hamilton, Canada, the home of the deceased. Mr. Carter was well-known throughout Canada and a portion of the United States and had made a tour of six years through Europe. His widow survives him.

CHICAGO NOTES.

W. H. Smith, of the Palace has been suffering with the gout.

* * *

Bobby and Mae Kemp, and Lawrence Chenault have closed at the Pekin and gone to New York.

* * *

Rowland, the great tramp juggler is at Schmalls Palm Garden this week. Booked solid to Christmas.

* * *

The New Pekin Theatre is presenting a new comedy "The Mayor of Dixie." J. Ed. Green staged the musical numbers.

* * *

Williams & Thomas opened at the Olympic. They are new team and were well received and are the first colored team to appear at that house this season.

* * *

Sidney Perrin has returned to the Palace from Washington, D. C. where he has been for two weeks putting on a show for the National Amusement Company.

* * *

"The Gans-Nelson Fight" was the extra attraction at the Palace Theatre Labor Day matinee. The management had the Western Union special wire and the excitement was intense whed Gans was flashed as the winner.

GANS MASTER OF THE DANE

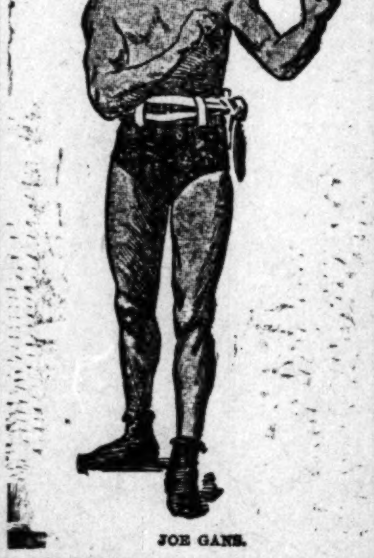
FOUL IN THE FORTY-SECOND ENDS GREATEST BATTLE

NELSON SEVERELY PUNISHED

BY W. W. NAUGHTON.

Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 3.So— far as grit and determination are concerned, Battling Nelson put up a very good fight against Joe Gans today. As long as Nelson held Gans even or imagined he had a slight advantage, he battled in his own determined style. Whenever he was stung by Gans' punches he showed a disposition to lose the fight on a foul. He butted Gans fairly between the eyes with his head and did it in such a manner that the wonder is that Referee Siler did not disqualify him on the spot. He kicked Gans on the shin at the end of a round, and he struck Gans a cruel blow at the end of the fight.

Gans' long-suffering manner won for him the sympathy of the crowd and Nelson was hooted time and again for the means he employed to turn the tide of battle in his favor. Each of the men told the writer that the fight would be over within an hour. The results show that it might have ended somewhere around the thirtieth round if Gans had not injured his right hand in such a way as to render tha member practically useless for the balance of the contest.



JOE GANS.

When the starting gong sent the men together in the opening round Gans made it at once apparent that he was Nelson's master as far as the boxing end of the question was concerned. Nelson did not place a glove on the Baltimore man during the first three minutes of fighting, while Gans landed rights and lefts freely. Gans was cross-looking and excited, probably on account of the feeling displayed while the match was being made, but after a few minutes of boxing he settled down and was as cool as an iceberg.

Nelson fought his usual fight. His motto was, "I never back up." The pity is that he should have shown an unsportsmanlike spirit and have proved himself unequal to accepting the clean-cut defeat he has administered to many others. For three rounds the contest was unequal. Gans might have been giving a lesson to a pupil for all the showing that Nelson made. Then Nelson made the pace so hot that Gans was compelled to go on the defensive in order to rest himself, and from that point on it was Nelson forcing and Gans administering heavy punishment in spots.

The sixth round was a bad one for Nelson. He bled freely from the mouth and nose. His ears were raw and his left eye half closed. Gans kept peppering him with straight lefts and short-arm clips with his right while Nelson, with head down, went swinging wildly at the Negro. Gans, by dint of cleverness, avoided Nelson's well meant rights and the best Nelson could do was in short digs at the body as they clinched and shuffled around the ring.

Nelson went to his knees in the eighth round and Gans assisted him to his feet. In the tenth round Gans was so persistently on the defensive that it looked as though the pace was telling on him. Subsequently it was shown that he was merely resting himself.

In the fourteenth round Nelson was sent through the ropes in a fierce mix-up. Gans reached down and helped Nelson up. While Gans still had his arm around Nelson steadying him, Nelson struck the Negro in the body and was hooted for his pains. The round ended and as the men lowered their arms a few words passed between them. Nelson, who was angered, drew back his foot and kicked Gans on the hip. Gans kicked back at him and the two fighters were shoved to their corners.

In the following round Nelson used his head like an enraged billy goat. Gans had struck him with short little uppercuts. In the clinch the Dane drew back his head and butted Gans in the face several times. Several of those around the ring drew Siler's attention to the fact. Poor Gans said nothing, but when the blood welled over his lips it was patent to all that the Dane had used his forehead to some purpose. By all the tenets of fightdom, Nelson should have been disqualified then and there.

Siler kept a close watch on Nelson after that and Gans by dodging and ducking showed he had no inclination to meet the Dane at the kind of work the latter appeared to be a specialist at. Joe began dodging and ducking, and the way he dipped under Nelson's arm and allowed Nelson to bump against the ropes amused the throng. Sometimes when Nelson, after one of these elusive swirls on the part of the Negro, would turn round in search of hm, Joe met him with a stinging rap on the jaw. Nelson was always willing to lean shoulder to shoulder and do the best he could at pretty close range, while Gans favored stand-away work.

Siler chided Nelson frequently for butting in the nineteenth round, though he did not use his head as freely as he did in the fifteenth. He placed it under Gans' chin and by rising on his toes, contrived to raise the Negro's throat and face and bump him slightly. His actions became so flagrant that Siler, in the twentieth round, took to pulling Nelson's head away from Gans' face. He had to resort to this course frequently thereafter. There was a sameness about the rounds after the twentieth. Nelson did his best work in the clinches, but at that was cleverly avoided.

Gans had the people guessing as to whether his condition was giving out. He laid up sometimes for nearly two-thirds of a round, while at others he broke away and landed punch after punch on Nelson's face. When the Negro took to hitting he seldom missed the mark. He closed Nelson's eye, flattened his nose and kept Nelson's face a smear of blood. The Dane was in a bad way, and Gans himself began to tire, and in the last half minute of the twenty-seventh rund Nelson received a drubbing.

In the twenty-eighth round Nelson had a hard time. It looked as if the Dane would surely be knocked out, but he kept coming. It was in this round that Gans injured his right hand.

It may be that Nelson felt that Gans was partly crippled, but in any case the Dane lashed out like a trojan. He was encouraged by yells from his corner and from his admirers all over the arena. Gans kept on the defensive, but failed to keep away from a few short-arm body blows. He had Nelson pretty well worn down by the thirty-fourth round. The sun was sinking and the crowd began to buy sandwiches and eat them. "This is a union town and you can't fight over eight hours," yelled a miner and the crowd applauded.

While in the thirty-sixth round Nelson was shoving Gans around the ring and beating away at the colored boy's ribs nearly every one around the ring felt that Gans had injured his right hand. He kept his right by his side and clipped Nelson's head and face with lefts. Nelson's face was swollen and the battle light had faded from his eyes. Of the two men he was probably the more weary, but both of his hands were in good condition.

When the forty-second round opened Nelson as usual worked to close quarters, and after vainly endeavoring to land a punch on the Negro's stomach drew back and struck a foul blow with his left. Siler shook his head and pushed Nelson away, Gans dropping to the floor writhing. The referee did not hesitate a moment and declared against Nelson on a foul. Nelson tried to pose as an injured innocent, glancing in a surprised way from his opponent to the referee and then at Gans again. The referee's decision was favorable to the crowd, as the blow was plainly foul to all in the arena.

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1906. ROUTE. 1907.

A Rabbit's Foot Company: Ft. Smith, Ark., Sept. 10; Fayetteville, 11.

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Dandy Dixie Minstrels under direction of Voelckel & Nolan: San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 10; Temple, 11; Cleburne, 12; Gainesville, 13; Ardmore, Ind. Ter., 14.

Renix Bros' Plantation Show: Charles City, Iowa, Sept. 11 to 14.

H. Q. Clark & Co., with Forepaugh-Sells' Circus: San Francisco, Cal., Sept 10; San Jose, 11; Stockton, 12; Fresno, 13; Visalia, 14; Bakersfield, 15.

The Great Paul Quaker Medicine Co.: Lawrence, Mass., indefinite.

Billy Kersands' Minstrels: Fayettesville. Ark., Sept. 10; Ft. Smith, 11; Clarksville, 12; Little Rock, 13; Hot Springs, 14; Hope, 15.

The Fourteen Black Hussars: Hammersteins Theater, New York City, N. Y., week of Sept. 10.

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AN ANGEL ELEPHANT

By GRETCHEN GRAYDON

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"I wonder if you dream how adorable you are in that blue gown," Hetherton said, trying to possess himself of Philomena's hand.

She drew it away, pursed her lips daintily, and flung back at him, "Oh! It's the gown, is it? Thank you for telling me. I shall be sure to wear it the next time the MacCarty comes to see us."

"Confound the MacCarty!" Hetherton ejaculated. "I'd like to break his head for him, the presumptuous oaf. What business has he even to admire you?"

"Mayn't a cat look at a king?" Philomena interrupted demurely, her eyes dancing in the screen of their long lashes.

She had the charm of infinite variety. Some days she was positively ugly, others ravishingly beautiful. This was one of the beautiful days. She knew it, and acted upon the knowledge. She owed Hetherton for several things, chiefly Miss Mannering. He should be paid in full. He had never proposed to her outright, but all along assumed gayly that she would marry him, speaking openly, in a light comedy manner that might mean everything or nothing. She had not resented the light comedy manner, being by no means sure of her own mind.

Still it had been distinctly aggravating to have him run off after the Mannering girl the same as the other men. For two whole days he had kept in the new beauty's train; worse still, he had come back to Philomena not merely repentant, but with the air of one who feels that he has discharged the duty of a proper man.

"A cat may look at a king; the proverb is silent as to queens," Hetherton retorted. "Moreover, you can scarcely stretch it to fit an elephant, which is the MacCarty's animal prototype."

"Now I know how I came to promise him two dances—I adore elephants—always did," Philomena murmured, reflectively, as if aside.

Hetherton caught both her hands and drew her to her feet. "Do you mean to keep the promise?" he asked, his face darkening. She smiled up at him audaciously as she answered:

"Who knows? He may prefer to sit them out. But if he should, you needn't mind, we will take care to keep out of earshot of you and Miss Mannering"—

"Oh! I see," Hetherton laughed, not quite easily, but with a magical lightening of countenance. "I must say that will be handsome of you," he went on; then, his hands slipping up to her shoulders, "Sweetheart, let's run away from everything—the grand ball, the elephant, the Mannering—run away and get married. Listen! It will be so easy; only a spin across country to that dear little stone church we saw last week—we'll take along witnesses—and telegraph for our traps to follow us. 'If 'twere done, when 'twere done then 'twere well 'twere done quickly.' Think how much we shall escape, all the fuss and frills and upsetments of a big wedding. And this is the only way to escape them. I know your aunt has her heart set on St. Thomas', with twelve bridesmaids, and all the rest of it. Say yes, there's a darling. I will live just to keep you from being sorry for it, even one time."

"It sounds enticing," Philomena said, then with a reflective sigh: "But it can't be done. You see if I ran off with you, the Mannering would inevitably get the MacCarty and his millions. That's what she is here for, and that's what I'm bound not to let her do."

"Have your joke," Hetherton grumbled, trying to draw her to his breast.

She put him away with gentle dignity, saying: "But it is not a joke. That's why I am so provoked with you; you let yourself be one of her bait gudgeons. Oh, she's a shrewd piece—she knows a man like the MacCarthy means to pick a wife as he has picked a racing stable, from among those other men want very much."

"How do you know?" Hetherton demanded.

Philomena opened her eyes very wide. "Why, he told me so," she said. "You know we are great friends and talk of many things. And he is really vastly entertaining—such a big bulk of raw human nature, with streaks of wit and other streaks of understanding through its honest ignorance."

"H-m! You are somewhat a belle. How many times has he proposed to you?" Hetherton asked.

"Only once, the first day," Philomena said, smiling wickedly. "I asked time for consideration, but he wouldn't give it. He wanted a straight yes or no, but consoled me by telling me that if after awhile he was not engaged he would give me another chance. So I must be sure and make up my mind. I know he is not engaged, not unless Miss Mannering has landed him since morning."

"Is your mind made up?" Hetherton asked teasingly.

Philomena shook her head, but said brightly: "Not yet. Still, there's no telling what may happen between dances."

"Then you refuse—my plan and everything?" Hetherton said, paling visibly.

Philomena shot a glance at him and shivered faintly, but said, with an accent of gentle surprise, "Why, I did that some time ago."

"You will fight the Mannering woman for the MacCarty. You would not even raise a finger for me," Hetherton began bitterly.

Philomena laughed a soft, malicious laugh. "One saves a novice from drowning. A swimmer who knows the waters is apt to regard help as an impertinence," she said.

Hetherton set his teeth. "Goodby," he said, hardly above his breath, holding out his hand. Philomena looked at him doubtfully and asked, "Where are you going?"

"I don't know—to the devil most likely," he answered recklessly.

"Beg pardon, telegram for you, sir," a footman said, coming to the pair with a yellow envelope on his tray.

Hetherton tore it open, glanced at its contents, then stood twisting it between his fingers and smiling an odd, dazed smile. After a long breath he took Philomena in his arms and kissed her, saying in her ear:

"Luck has stood your friend. I'm a beggar, or shall be in two hours more. That was a call for margins I can no more put up than I can fly. I've been speculating wildly. I wanted you so badly I thought I must offer you millions no less than myself. Until today they seemed in my grasp. That was why I dared. But I'm losing everything at once."

"Not quite," she said, clinging to him, her eyes shining up at him through a mist of tears. "You may have me, if you lose everything else. I'm not afraid of poverty if I may have love."

"Seems like it's time I took a hand in this game," a throaty voice said behind them, and there stood the MacCarty, very red, and all over perspiration. He had been ambushed all the while in the summer house outside which the lovers stood. "You folks think list'nin' ain't the right thing," he went on. "No more it ain't, but I waked from a nap as you were in the midst o' talkin', and it didn't take ten words to show me the lay o' the land. I like the lay of it. The little lady thar," nodding toward Philomena, "has got me doped out fine and pat, but she didn't make sport of the old galoot. She said it in sport, but she has looked out fer me. And more'n that, she's made me understand thar was at least one woman money couldn't buy. You ain't half good enough fer her," this to Hetherton with a chuckle. "But since it appears she likes the looks o' ye, be hanged if you're a-goin' to take her and try love in a cottage. At least, not onless the cottage's got all the fixin's. No need to tell me how you stand. I ain't quite out o' the market if I am up here in the mountains, courtin' and rusticatin'. If you need margins, I know the reason why. Go right straight to the telephone. I'll be along o' ye; together we'll get the straight o' things down to a dot over my private wire. I'm goin' to see you through if it takes one million or even two. But when you are through you git married and keep out of sech messes."

"I will," Hetherton said, holding out his hand.

Before the MacCarty could take it Philomena flung herself between them, threw her arms about his thick neck and kissed him on both cheeks. "You're an angel elephant," she murmured. "I shall love you always, no matter what he says," with a nod toward Hetherton.

"He says, 'Amendment accepted,'" Hetherton said, wringing the MacCarty's hand.

That gentleman laughed apologetically, but returned the grip heartily, and said as he puffed away with Hetherton at his elbow:

"It takes jest an angel elephant to skeer the bulls and bears good and hard."

Women of Ancient Rome.

"We are assured by Seneca," says the historian Inge, "that there were women in ancient Rome who counted their ages not by their years, but by the husbands they had had. Juvenal tells of one woman who had married eight husbands in five years. Divorce was granted on the slightest pretext. Many separated merely from love of change, disdaining to give any reason, like Æmilius Paulus, who told his friends that 'he knew best where his shoes pinched him.' Rich wives were not much sought after by wise men. Their complete emancipation made them difficult to manage. Accordingly, since both rich and poor wives were objectionable, the large majority of men never married at all. In most cases a Roman bridegroom knew practically nothing of his wife's character until after marriage. Marriage for the Roman woman meant a transition from rigid seclusion to almost unbounded liberty. She appeared as a matter of course at her husband's table whether he had company or not. She could go where she liked, either to the temples of Isis and Serapis or to the circus and amphitheater. She had her own troops of slaves, over whom she ruled without interference."

Tolstoi and the Bear.

When Count Tolstoi was a young man he took part in a bear hunt that nearly ended fatally. When the beast charged him Tolstoi fired and missed. He fired a second shot, which hit the bear's jaw and lodged between his teeth. Tolstoi was knocked down, falling with his face in the snow. "There," he thought, "all is over with me." He drew his head as far as possible between his shoulders, exposing chiefly his thick fur cap to the beast's mouth till she was able to tear with her upper teeth only the cheek under the left eye and with the lower teeth the skin of the left part of the forehead. At this moment the famous bear hunt leader Ostashkof ran up with a small switch in his hand and cried out his usual: "Where are you getting to? Where are you getting to?" This, says Tolstoi, sent the bear scuttling off at her utmost speed.

FOR $2,000 EACH

By C. B. LEWIS

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Young James Harper, farmer, and Sarah Lee, daughter of another farmer, married for love. They had two or three lovers' quarrels, as was quite on the cards and very natural, but for two years after marriage no couple ever lived more happily. This state of affairs might have continued at least two years longer but for Abner Jones, Esq., country justice of the peace and agent for the Farmers' Fire Insurance company, and sewing machines of all makes, bought and sold. He made his appearance at the farmhouse one day.

"Well, Jim," he said, "what do you and Sarah think? I've got the agency for a life insurance company and am going to branch out a little. I want to insure the both of you. I've got Tom Spooner and his wife, Bill Wheeler and his wife, Silas Johnson and his wife and several others, and I'm here to get you. I want you to take $2,000 apiece. If you die, Sarah, Jim has got $2,000 to buy you a monument, pay funeral expenses and go away to Niagara Falls to get over his grief. If you die, Jim, Sarah has got money to bury you decently and carry on the farm without having to rush off and marry again."

The squire went into further explanations. He talked life insurance and stayed to dinner. He talked life insurance and stayed to supper. He talked life insurance and stayed until 9 o'clock in the evening. Then he drank two glasses of cider, ate three fried cakes and a piece of mince pie and went home to make out two policies for $2,000 each.

Jim and Sarah had decided that such insurance was a good thing. Neither wanted to die, but if death must come they would not be selfish about it. It would be a bond to draw them still closer together. In the course of a couple of weeks the policies were delivered, the premiums paid, and Squire Jones stayed to dinner again and said as he finished and wanted to lick his plate, but remembered his dignity in time:

"Now, then, young folks, this is the best thing you have done so far in your lives. Keep on loving, keeping up your premiums as they fall due, and don't worry about the future. With $2,000 coming to the survivor in case of death you needn't either of you begrudge the Astors or Vanderbilts. Sarah, you can dress in the most expensive mourning, and Jim, you can wear patent leather shoes and hear Niagara roar till you get tired of it."

It was Squire Jones who was responsible for the insurance, but it was Aunt Deborah who was responsible for what resulted. The policies had been carefully laid away in the bottom bureau drawer and the subject talked out when Aunt Deborah came visiting one afternoon. She had not been invited, nor was she expected, but she proceeded to make herself at home, and by and by announced:

"Sarah, I have heard that you and James have had your lives insured for each other's benefit, but I told 'em you were not the woman to go into anything like that."

"But we have," replied Sarah. "We were insured two weeks ago."

"Upon my soul! No one could have made me believe it."

"But why? What's the matter."

"Sarah Harper, do you know that you have the same as doomed yourself to death?" asked Aunt Deborah, in a hoarse whisper.

"What do you mean, Aunty?"

"I mean that there isn't a man on the face of this earth who wouldn't kill his wife for the sake of $2,000 in cash. That insurance is a temptation to murder. Hundreds of wives have been killed off every year, and you will be one of them to go before another year rolls over your head."

The young wife laughed merrily at the idea, but Aunt Deborah grew more solemn and serious, and said:

"Don't fool yourself, Sarah. Jim is just as good a husband as any of 'em, but you have put temptation in his way. He'll be thinking of them $2,000 all the time, and the longer he thinks the easier it will come for him to murder you. Two thousand dollars in cash and you out of the way so that he can marry again is more'n he can stand up under. I shan't be a bit surprised any day to hear that you have been found murdered. Squire Jones ought to be prosecuted for coaxing you into such a thing, and I'll tell him so before the week is out."

Sarah continued to laugh and make fun at the idea, and it was finally dropped to take up soft soap and carpet rags. When she set about getting supper Aunt Deborah made a sneak outdoors and caught the husband as he came up from the cornfield.

"Well," she began, after he greeted her, "you want Sarah to chop you up with the ax or pour melted lead in your ears, I see?"

"What is it, aunty?"

"It's that life insurance. Henry Harper, I'm astonished at you. Do you know how many wives killed their husbands last year to get the insurance?"

"A million perhaps, but Sarah isn't going to kill me."

"Time will tell, James; time will tell. Sarah is sweet and lovely and innocent, but when there's $2,000 at stake who can tell what a woman will do? With this farm and all that money behind her if she was a widow she can catch a better looking man than you."

The good natured young man continued to laugh, and at the supper table his wife laughed with him as they chaffed Aunt Deborah, but the old lady continued to shake her head and reply:

"Wait till the ax or the melted lead get to work and then we'll see whether there is anything to laugh at or not."

That night at midnight Sarah woke up with her heart beating rapidly. She was about to nudge Henry with her elbow, when a sudden thought came to her. Aunt Deborah's grewsome predictions came up, and she wondered if she had been awakened by some move on her husband's part—some move to take her by the throat. She smiled at first, but presently the smile faded away. Wives had been killed that the husband might profit by the insurance. Aunt Deborah was always predicting, but at the same time many of her predictions had come true. She knew that Henry loved her with a great love, but there was that $2,000. For an hour she lay awake and thought, and the longer she thought the more miserable she was.

Sarah had only fallen into a troubled sleep when the dog barked and Henry awoke. He did not get up for fear of disturbing his wife, and after listening to the dog for a few minutes the thought of Aunt Deborah's predictions and solemn face came to his mind.

He grinned at the idea of Sarah killing him off for that $2,000, and yet he began to recall cases where wives had done that same thing. She could push him into the well, push him down the cellar stairs or dispose of him in other ways to enable her to escape detection, and with that $2,000 she would be a rich widow, and windmill men, wire fence men, piano agents and men with patent farm gates would tumble over each other to ask for her hand. She might not even put a $10 headstone at his grave.

There was constraint between them when the couple woke up next morning. They tried to make out that there wasn't, but realized that there was. Sarah claimed to have a headache, and James said he had a touch of rheumatism.

At noon when the husband came up from the field he had been thinking things over and almost wished he had turned Aunt Deborah out of the house. She was a meddlesome, gossipy old thing, and he would let nothing she had said annoy him in the least. Sarah had also been thinking, and about the same thoughts, and so there was a return of love and confidence.

It did not last thirty-six hours, however. Henry had to sharpen the ax, and Sarah saw him at it and felt that he was contemplating a crime. Sarah asked if the handle of a table knife could not be made fast by a little melted lead, and Henry said to himself after answering her question:

"Ah, ha! Got melted lead on her mind, has she? Well, I've got to look out for my ears."

For the next four weeks the pair were hypocrites toward each other. They dissembled and deceived. They thought black thoughts of each other. James wanted to sleep in the barn o' nights, and Sarah wanted to go home and tell her mother all about it. Things were hastening on toward a separation when, as they sat on the veranda one night after supper, saying little, but thinking a great deal, farmer Joe Collins came driving along and halted to say:

"Say, you folks heard the news?"

"No. What is it?"

"It'll take your breath away."

"But let's have it."

"Wall, that life insurance company you are insured in has busted higher'n Gilroy's kite!"

"Oh, James!"

"Oh, Sarah!"

And as they went dancing around the veranda in each other's arms Mr. Collins looked at them in astonishment and said to himself:

"By George, but they seem to be durned glad of it!"

And so they were.

A Little Misunderstanding.

"A young lady I know," said an Englishman, "got married last year in London and had only been keeping house a week or two when a cousin in the country sent her a brace of pheasants. Some people like to 'hang' pheasants—to keep them a week or two, letting them get 'high,' on the ground that the fresh flesh is tough and stringy. The cook knew this, but her young mistress knew nothing—positively nothing—of cooking.

"'Please, ma'am,' said the cook when the pheasants arrived, 'do you like the birds 'igh?'

"'The bird's eye?' said the mistress, puzzled.

"'What I mean, ma'am,' the cook explained, 'is that some folks likes their birds stale.'

"'The tail?' repeated the mistress, more puzzled than ever.

"And then, in order not to appear ignorant in the cook's eyes, she smiled brightly and said:

"'Prepare the birds, please, with the eyes and the tail both.'"

Drank a Hogshead of Wine.

Of the great scholar and writer, George Buchanan, it is related that he was told by his doctors that if he abstained from wine he might live five or six years and that if he continued to drink he could hold out three weeks at longest.

"Get you gone," he exclaimed, "with your prescriptions and your course of diet and know that I would rather live three weeks and be drunk every day than six years without drinking wine!"

He was as good as his word. Having discharged his physician, like a desperate man, he ordered a hogshead of grape wine to be set at his bed's head, resolved to see the bottom of it before he died, and he carried himself so valiantly that he emptied it to the lees.—Blackwood's Magazine.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb
READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1900.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months.
IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
E. C. KNOX, Manager of The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens Kinky or Curly Hair that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes Kinky or Curly Hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of FORD'S HAIR POMADE ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. FORD'S HAIR POMADE ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that FORD'S HAIR POMADE ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50c. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to
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Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
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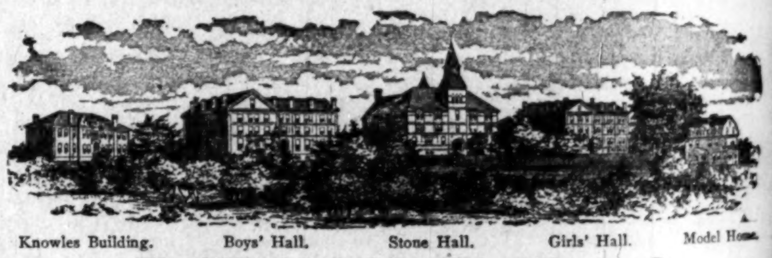
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President HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., Atlanta, Ga.

MONDAY MORNING.

Is It a Bad Time to Approach a Man on Business?

"Come in and see me Monday morning and we'll talk it over," said Gassaway, but Binks replied:

"Couldn't you make it Tuesday morning or Monday afternoon?"

So it was arranged for Tuesday morning. Binks turned from the telephone to me with a smile, saying:

"I'm glad he didn't make it Monday morning. We would never come to a conclusion then. You see," he continued, noting my surprise at such a statement, "Monday morning is the morning after Sunday. Never approach a man on business on Monday morning.

"I can't explain why it is, but every man goes to his office on Monday morning with a grouch. I suppose it's because he's been resting up all day Sunday and sort of hates to tear himself away from it. Anyway, I know it is so.

"Take your own case. I've known you many years, and whenever you meet me Monday morning I notice that you are yawning, taciturn and unsmiling. You had a good Sunday no doubt. Either you rested to beat the band or played golf or did something. Anyway, that took your mind off your business cares. Then you went to bed rather early, all prepared to get up early Monday. When the clock went off you were miserable about rising, and when you did get up you were ugly to everybody. It's the same way with all of us. We rest too hard Sundays. Instead of just relaxing a little we let everything of the week go and fall all to pieces in doing what we call recouping. It's the great American habit.

"That's the reason we have 'blue Mondays.' Some day, I suppose, we'll learn how to rest up over Sunday without completely disorganizing our work for Monday. If we don't I think it would be a good idea to cut Monday out of the business week and begin on Tuesday."—New York World.

Grasshopper Glacier.

One of the small glaciers in Montana is of special interest on account of the fact that in the mass of ice there are imbedded two strata of grasshoppers, each about a foot thick. There are literally tons of grasshoppers in the ice, and the question naturally arises as to where they came from. The most obvious explanation is that centuries ago two enormous swarms in course of migration were caught in a snowstorm, chilled and buried in the snow, where they have remained till now in a perfect state of preservation. In the accounts of the early western explorers a few instances are related of meeting large swarms of locusts on the mountain tops in the Rockies. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the great extension of agriculture in the west has broken up the breeding grounds of these insects.—St. Louis Republic.

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves. The stabbing, lacerating, darting, burning, agonizing pain that comes from the prominent nerve branches, or sensory nerves, is neuralgia, and is the "big brother" of all the other pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills rarely ever fail to relieve these pains by soothing these larger nerves, and restoring their tranquility.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills leave no bad after-effects, and are a reliable remedy for every kind of pain, such as headache, backache, stomachache, sciatica, rheumatism and neuralgia. They also relieve Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Car-Sickness, and Distress after eating.

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and headache, and have never been able to obtain any relief from various headache powders and capsules, until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They always cure my headache in five minutes time." FRED R. SWINGLEY, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Atkinson, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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This instrument surpasses everything of its intent or purpose now before the public. Your hair will remain straight for months after using this most valuable need for the beautifying of your appearance.

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PROCLAMATION.

TEN MILLION NEGROES CALLED TOPRAYER.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1906, THE DAY.

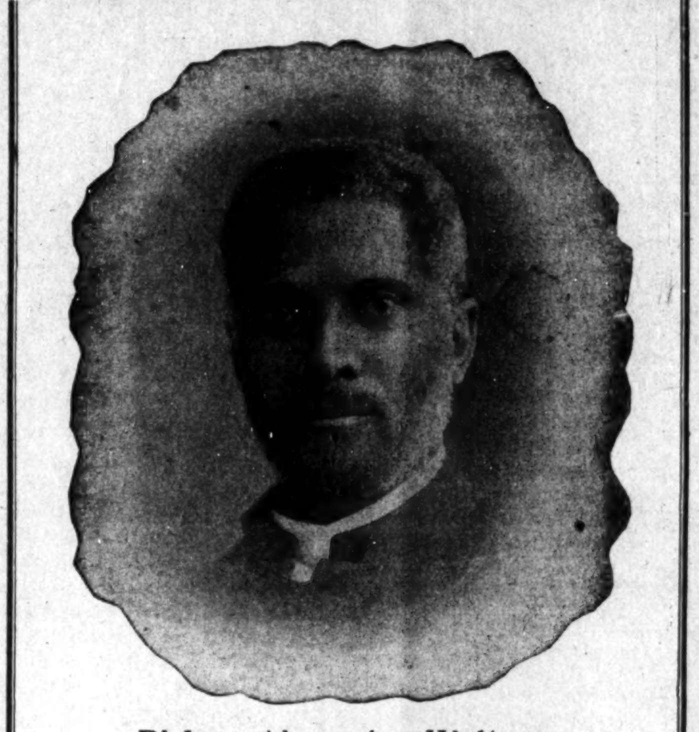
IN THESE DAYS, when so many men of power and influence aided by a prejudicial press are using their office of trust and honor to degrade and destroy ten million American citizens, and the greater majority of sixty million people look on in silence, it is time for the ten million thus oppressed to rise in their own defense.

When the Israelites were oppressed, Mordecai called them to their knees and he with them in dust and ashes, cried unto the God of the oppressed who heard them. At a crisis, in the early history of the struggle of the American people for independence, George Washington turned to that same God and the yoke of bondage fell off When President Lincoln realized that it would take more than the generalship and strategy of a Meade to put an end to Northern invasion, he entered into covenant with Almighty God, that if He would save the day for the Union at Gettysburg, he would sign the Emancipation Proclamation The day was saved and the proclamation was signed.

Back of the eloquence of a Phillips, behind the pen of a Stowe, inspiring the service of a Garrison, and above the eloquence of a Beecher, the prayers of four million body slaves but soul free Negroes, pled with God to draw nigh They implored the throne until His presence could be felt and His hand seen, as He directed the course of events A mighty struggle, reddened battlefields enlarged grave yards—mourning in all our land.

The clash of arms, the smoke of cannon was soon hushed when God whispered to the immortal Lincoln, "Enough, set those people free" And now this same God is calling this same people who have wandered away from Him, to "return unto Me and I will have mercy; I will make your enemies to be at peace with you" This is not, therefore, a call from man, but a call from God through man. The Afro-American Council sends this Proclamation with divine authority.

Ten million freemen, and yet slaves, are called to their knees on Sunday, October 7 1906, before the God who has promished, "I will answer while they are yet calling"



Bishop Alexander Walters.

By the authority vested in us, the Afro-American Council proclaims this to be the day of prayer for all citizens of color and all others who love righteousness, and beg that in their petition they beseech the Almighty to cause JUSTICE

"The hope of all who suffer
The dread of all who do wrong."

to be done to all the people in all the States and by all the officials.

Secondly. That we beseech Him who can change the King's heart, and is interested in the welfare of all of His creatures—that He cause men to know that the Golden Rule has not been revoked and that the gospel of "Peace on earth, good will to men" must be preached and practiced by his disciples until Jesus comes

Thirdly. That ten million of us, knowing as we do that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," may be made exponents of the gospel of righteousness, industry, intelligence, honesty and integrity, and that we shall use the strength gathered from these virtues as personal claims upon the same rights vouchsafed to citizens of like character of any race or color.

Fourthly. Let us pray that the country may rid itself of race prejudice—the American heart disease—which only the grace of God can cure, pray that the country may recover from this malady and that the statute books upon which are written infamous discriminating laws and court records containing entries of unfair decisions of judges and juries be burned, and the nefarious convict lease system will cease its operation; that Justice will not unblindfold herself when a colored prisoner comes to the bar and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution will no longer be the National lie in that great document.

Finally. Let us pray that all men who live under the Stars and Stripes, whether they be black or white, Jew or Gentile, shall enjoy the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness From our knees let us pledge each other and our God we will give of our means, our time and talents to fight every law having for its aim the humiliation of any class of American citizens because of their race, color, creed or previous condition.

With a firm faith in a Gracious and Allwise God, and in an awakened conscience of all good men, we are your comrades.

Bishop A. Walters,
President.

L. G. JORDON,
Corresponding Secretary.
Headquarters 726 W. Walnut St.,
Louisville, Ky.

THE NEEDS OF THE WEST

MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR THRIFTY NEGROES

UTAH IS A DESIRABLE LOCATION

The Industrious Urged to Come Where They Can Build Homes and Acquire Wealth--No Mormon Influence to Fear.

Editor Freeman:

Believing it would interest your many readers to hear from this section of the country. I take the liberty to write you an article concerning this State under tke above named title.

We need today in Utah, the State of possibilities, Salt Sake, the city of opportunities, sterling men and women of of our race, who desire to make an honest living, and to make their future life secure against want and live in a country that knows no over flow of help, where deserving persons of all races can find employment at remunerative wages. I do not mean to say that we want the idle, criminal riff raff of our congested cities, but we want such men and women as the pioneers of the West, who explored this one trackless desert, and carved a mighty empire out of the barren wilderness. The discomforts attendant upon living here are few, as compared with the older eastern and southern cities. The climate is more equal and less susceptable to changes then the state of Tennessee. I particulary refer to that State, because I have an intimate knowledge of climatic conditions existing in that state.

Salt Lake City, with its 74,000 inhabitants. is at present enjoying a wave of prosperity unprecedented in the annals of Western history, and as all roads at one time led to Rome, all roads now lead to Salt Lake, Harriman, Gould and Maffat are vieing with each other in spending their money in building into, and improving this city. The smelting interests here, controlled by the Guggenheims, are spending five million dollars in building a city (Garfield) 17 miles from Salt Lake, which in less than two years will have a population of ten thousand persons. and the largest and most modern smelting plant in the Tnsted States. It would employ now five hundred colored men on construction work at the plant, when that is completed, there will be regular employment for 1800 or 2000 men. This work is at present being done by Japanese, Greeks, Austrians, Italians and Coreans on account of the inability of the contractors to get other and more desirable labor. A few days ago the Greek laborers struck at the work, causing considerable loss of time and a set back to the work under construction, something that would not happen with colored labor. The reputation of our people for not being identified with strikes and destroying property makes this an opportune moment for placing colored men all over the entire plant. The management have signified their willingness to employ colored help, if possible to obtain them in sufficient numbers, both skilled and unskilled.

The opportunities that present themselves here at present are manifold. For the lighter classes of work colored men are employed in all the best hotels and cafes, clubs and best residences of the city. The demand for women exceeds the supply. We have here at present about six hundred people of our race. Those who care to work can always find employment, but unfortunately we have a large proportion of that floating criminal element, dangerous to every community anywhere, and from a working standpoint they do not count. We have a number of solid citizens here, gathered from every State in the Union, who are a credit to the community in which they live and Salt Lake citizens are proud of them, men and women who are thrifty, law-abiding citizens and property owners, but we want, we need, more of just such citizens, and no more of that disturbing element, so prevalent throughout the country.

We have a splendid school system, as good as any of the older Eastern States. Also, two churches—Baptist and Methodist—with a growing attendance at both churches. The lodges represented here are the Masonic, K of P., Odd Fellows and higher branches of Masonry, as well as the Ladies' Auxiliaries to the lodges mentioned So you can see that we have made a fair start to be placed at what many of you consider the outpost of civilization. The Mormon influence here is not a serious factor among us. They do not proselyte or do missionary work for us. They do not think that we are the Lord's annointed, thus nullifying what influence they might have should they ever attempt to labor spiritually among us. The Co-operative Investment Company of Utah, a race enterprise, is in the field here to assist our people in securing homes. What can be done in a mining way here beggars description The mining statistics of the United States speak volumes for Utah. We have very little farming land left here except the dry bench land, which would be undesirable for one not acquainted in farming by irrigation.

Concluding, I will say that, in my opinion, the colored population of the South, already becoming a serious menace to the communities in which they live, must move, and there being no other section of the country so inviting, they must ultimately come West where manhood can be exemplified and is expected from every person, irrespective of color. Furthermore, it is essential that we get into the States where protection and freedom permeates the very atmosphere, in order that our sons and daughters may develop unto their full manly stature and not be humiliated at all times for conditions and circumstances over which they are not altogether to blame and cannot control.

The large amount of government land that is now being opened up for settlement in the West, some of it is very fertile, reminds me that it would be a splendid thing for the race if a tract of land was secured (which can be done) and developed and built up by us, surveying, engineering, cities constructed etc., all done by us. This would speak volumes for us against what the white man claims is our weakest point, i. e., the ability to build, operate and maintain business and government for ourselves. In other words, we want and need home builders and home seekers more than any other class of people In the city government employ we have one policeman, two teams in the health department. one county license tax collector, and with a growing population there will be more representation.

Statistics tell us that forty years ago there were 350 000 Negroes in the Northern States. To-day there are 1,000,000. Then 7 8 per cent of the total number of Negroes in the country lived in the North. Now more than 10 8 per cent live there. The fact is more significant when it is remembered that in the North the race is not so prolific as in other sections of this country. Two-thirds of the counties of the State of Virginia have decreased in population since 1880. The soil of Virginia is going out of cultivation on account of the lack of labor. Thus it can be readily observed that "Westward the Course of Empire wends its way." So follow the procession and migrate hither. Vast treasures yet remain locked in the hidden recesses of nature, vast treasure houses here, awaiting only for the hand of energetic men, be they black or white, to unlock them where one can go to bed poor, next day uncover a pay vein of rich ore and Midas-like find him self a rich man Branch out and see what a wonderful country you live in, how varied its resources. Come, cast your lot with us in the west. if you like, in Salt Lake valley. "Where rolls the placid Jordan," and hears no sound, save the noise of the bullfrog and the splashing of the water by cat fish, carp or chub

WILLIS P. HOUGH,
184½ E. Third So. Salt Lake City.

THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER.

Originally the Name Was Bestowed Upon the Allegheny.

Captain Celeron was in many respects a remarkable man. He was the first white man to descend both the Allegheny and Ohio rivers and take possession of the country in the name of the king of France. Ten years before he penetrated the remote country of the Chickasaws at the head of a small company and later commanded at various times the French posts at Detroit, Niagara and Lake Champlain. When, toward the middle of the century, it became apparent from the formation of the Ohio company, an organization of English gentlemen which included the names of Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, that some movement was to be made toward the occupation of the Ohio valley, the French decided to take the initiative themselves. Both parties claimed the territory, the English by right of the discoveries of the Cabots and the French on the explorations of La Salle, made in 1682.

Celeron was the man chosen by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, then governor general of Canada, for the difficult task. His instructions were to follow the Ohio (the Allegheny was then considered a part of the former), depositing leaden plates, claiming possession, as he went.

On the morning of the 24th of July, 1749, the party reached Conewango creek, the little stream connecting Lake Chatauqua with the Allegheny. They had considerable difficulty with the Indians, however, so that it was not until noon of the 29th that they reached the Allegheny proper. Right near Warren Celeron buried the first of the leaden plates, upon which was engraved the following:

"In the year 1749, in the reign of Louis XV., king of France, we, Celeron, commander of a detachment sent by M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere, governor general of New France, to re-establish tranquillity in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio and Chautauqua, this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides, as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle."

It will be observed that the stream was then called "Belle riviere" (the beautiful river), because it was thought to be a part of the Ohio. There are different explanations as to how the stream became finally known as the Allegheny. According to Frederick Post, Allegheny was the Delaware name for the Ohio. There is another theory that the name comes from the Allegewi, an ancient Indian tribe that once flourished on the banks of the Mississippi. Schoolcraft says: "The banks of this stream were in ancient times occupied by an important tribe, now unknown, who preceded the Iroquois and Delawares. They were called Alleghans by Colden in the London edition of his work, and the river is named Allegan by Lewis Evans in his celebrated map of 1755." There was also another name used by Evans for the Allegheny. It was Palawa-Kunki and is derived from the name given the river by the Shawanese. Schoolcraft gives the name as Palawi-Thoriki.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Stealing Sea Water.

A very curious case has occured at Paris Plage, near Boulogne-sur-Mer. A woman who drew two buckets of water from the sea in order to give her children a warm sea water bath, as ordered by the doctor, was threatened with a fine for doing so by two passing customs officers. She was obliged to write on a sheet of paper what she wanted the water for and obtain permission from the authorities before she was allowed to take water from the sea. It appears that in the reign of Louis XIV. a decree was passed forbidding people to take sea water without special permission lest they should extract the salt from it and so defraud the revenue.—London Mail.

"Ben" Murray's Places

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FOR
CUT RATE TICKETS
673 Wabash Ave. Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE
LAUNDRY AND DYEING CO.,
ED. E. LAWRENCE, Pres.
308-310 Cherry street, Terre Haute, Ind
Both Phones 184.

J. N. Hickman. H. E. Hickman.
J. N. HICKMAN & SON,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers, 1210-1212 Wabash Ave
Both Phones 77
Livery 19-21 North Twelfth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

J. A. NISBET,
Undertaker,
BOTH PHONES
103 N 4th St., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

JAMES N. SHELTON LUCAS B. WILLIS
Old 1694 Main—Phones—New 3068
Shelton & Willis
(Licensed Embalmers)
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Best Service. Lady Attendant
Prices. 418 Indiana Ave. Open all Night.

THE MAGIC SHAMPOO HAIR DRIER

After a bath or shampoo the hair can be DRIED and STRAIGHTENED with the Shampoo Drier. It is the only device which will Straighten curly hair without injury to the hair or scalp. It will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance.

The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb. For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted.

"Sirs:- The Shampoo Drier is used in my parlors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cozart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Magic Shampoo Drier Mfg. Co.
407 Century Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

HAIR SWITCHES
Bangs and Wigs of Every Description.

Most Complete Line of Hair Goods in this Country for Colored People.

50c buys a single braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
75c buys a double braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
$1.00 buys a Creole Switch, 16 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.25 buys a Creole Switch, 20 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.75 buys a Creole Switch, 22 inches long, Black or Brown.
$3.50 buys a Natural, Wavy, Hand-made Switch like cut.

Send sample of hair when ordering Creole Switches.

Send money with order and get your goods by return mail. Send stamp for catalogue.

T. W. TAYLOR,
Howell, Mich.

When writing please mention this paper.

Big Salaries Men and women of every age are making big salaries with us. Work honorable, easy and agreeable at home. We want some one in your neighborhood. Are an old established firm. Write to-day. Big money for you. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. Box 2156 Detroit, Mich.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

The Ayres Bulletin

New Black Dress Goods

A NEW black frock is pretty sure to be among your needs this fall and winter, so it should interest you to know that present opportunities for its selection are excellent. A number of new weaves already on the counters embrace two splendid values at $1.00 a yard.

Shadow taffeta, 44 inches wide, in several stylish effects, a yard $1.00

Herringbone serge, 50 inches wide, a material admirably adapted for tailored suits or separate skirts, a yard $1.00

—Second Floor, Northeast.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Steven Yeager is seriously ill at his home in Blackford street.

Mrs Charles H. Stewart and son, are visiting at Connersville,

A report of the year's work will be given at Allen Chapel tomorrow.

Mrs Mahala Pickens is spending two weeks in Chicago, the guest of Miss Fannie Bates.

H. L. Sanders, the merchant has returned from a visit with relatives at Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. C. M C. Willis and daughter, Miss Jessie Willis have returned from a visit in Michigan.

Miss Ruth McKinney, of Chicago spent ten days in the city, a guest of Mrs Kittie Minter.

Otis Spiller and little daughter, Gladys of St. Louis are visiting Edward Harris and family.

Woodbine Perfume. Oh! how fragrant, exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

Mrs. Della Pettis will return from New Richmond, O., tomorrow accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Carrie Johnson.

Mrs. Gertrude Hill left last Saturday for Mt. Vernon, Ind., for an indefinite stay with her mother who continues in ill health.

Mr and Mrs. Thompson, of Omaha, Neb., have been visiting in the city. Mrs Thompson was formerly Miss Stella Roundtree of this city.

Charles W. Love, the well-known barber, is recovering from a serious illness and has gone to his home at Anniston, Ala, He wishes to thank his friends for their kindness.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Furnished front room for rent, 524 North West street.

The Johnson House; first-class rooms and board 325 Capitol Avenue.

Furnished rooms for gentlemen. Special rates to theatrical people. 607 West Eleventh street,

Go to the Hudson for good meals at popular prices. Good sleeping rooms. L. J. Davis, prop, 419 Indiana avenue.

Bennett Bros. Flour and Feed; Coal and Kindling. Prompt Delivery. 321 Indiana ave; New Phone 2977.

You have no doubt heard of Pompadour perfume Its fragrance is exquisite. Gauld's Pharmacy 601 Ind. Ave

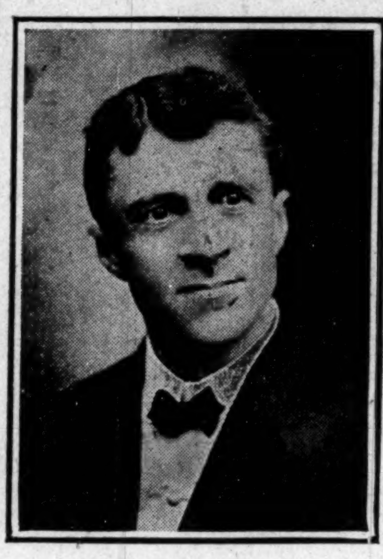
Mrs. W. E Grubbs is now prepared to give piano lessons at her residence, 616 Chicago street. Special rates for first twelve lessons

FOR RENT—2 elegantly furnished rooms, well ventilated on car line, gas and bath with home privileges to two refined gentlemen or man and wife. Enquire Freeman Office.

COLORED Y. M. C. A.

The Colored Y. M. C. A. at this time is doing an effective and promising work and the members and officers have every reason to feel much encouraged. The association now occupies a nice building at the corner of North and California streets. Every room with the exception of one is used for association purposes. On the lower floor is located the gymnasium, general office and public reading room. All three can be thrown into one large room making an assembly hall capable of holding 200 people. Upstairs is the members' reading, Bible class and amusement room; also the general secretary and board room and one dormitory room, This building is not owned by the association but some day it hopes to own a home that will be adequate to meet the needs of this good and increasing work, Thomas E. Taylor the general secretery has been with the association a year and is a real factor in onward march. Progress along all lines have been made; the membership having increased from 17 to 120 and still increasing.

THE Y M C A ROOMS



THOS E TAYLOR

A night school will be started this year for men in arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling. The monster meetings will start early in October.

Y. M. C. A. Notes,

The Mission Band will be at the Christian church Sunday night at 8:30. George W. Cable and J. N. Harris will be the speakers.

Every Sundayschool superintendent of the city is requested to meet at the rooms Monday night September 10, at 8.30 to arrange for the Sundayschool Worker's Institute.

THE PARKER HOUSE

Believing that competition is the life of trade, the Parker House wishes to announce that it is doing business at the same old stand, the same old price, same old way. Excellent table, good sleeping rooms, bath, etc. J. W. Holliman, Prop 317 321 W. Michigan street. Phones New 4972; Old 651.

WANTED.

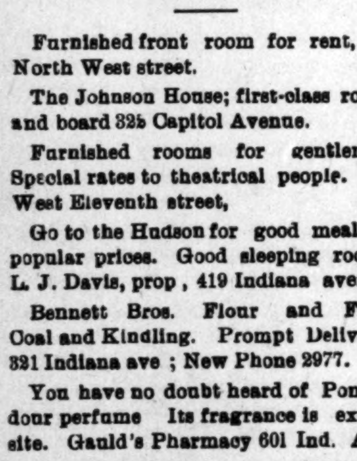
First-class barber; no booze fighter or cigarette fiend. Good pay and permanent job to the right man. Address W B Wright, 115 Phillips, Ave., N. Sioux, Falls, S D.

WANTED FEMALE.

EXPERIENCED COLORED STENOGRAPHER; OTHER OFFICE WORK; GOOD WAGES RIGHT PARTY PARKER,S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 315 IND AVE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Miss Annette Perkins can learn something to her advontage by writing The Freeman.



A SECRET

When you need money you'll be pleased with our way of dealing with you. Prompt, Safe and Reasonable always.

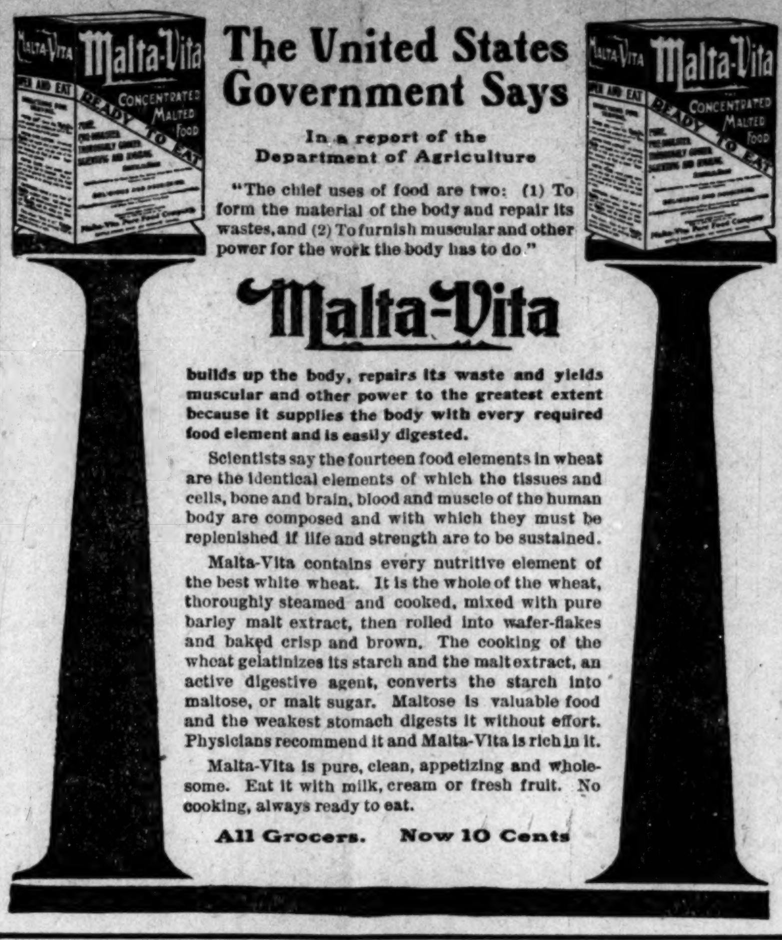
We make loans on FURNITURE, ORGANS and PERSONAL PROPERTY of all kinds without removing. Our rates are positively the lowest in the city and payments within reach of all, $25.00 loan payments are only 60c per week. This pays in full in fifty weeks. Other amounts in same proportion. Payments can be made monthly if desired. We also loan on WATCHES and DIAMONDS. All business strictly private, courteous treatment to all. It cost nothing to investigate.

CENTRAL LOAN CO.

Second Floor, Room 203 State Life Building, Old Phone Main 3[illegible]8

(Formerly Stevenson Building)

Front Room 15 E. Washington St. New Phone 437



The United States Government Says

In a report of the Department of Agriculture

"The chief uses of food are two: (1) To form the material of the body and repair its wastes, and (2) To furnish muscular and other power for the work the body has to do."

Malta-Vita

builds up the body, repairs its waste and yields muscular and other power to the greatest extent because it supplies the body with every required food element and is easily digested.

Scientists say the fourteen food elements in wheat are the identical elements of which the tissues and cells, bone and brain, blood and muscle of the human body are composed and with which they must be replenished if life and strength are to be sustained.

Malta-Vita contains every nutritive element of the best white wheat. It is the whole of the wheat, thoroughly steamed and cooked, mixed with pure barley malt extract, then rolled into wafer-flakes and baked crisp and brown. The cooking of the wheat gelatinizes its starch and the malt extract, an active digestive agent, converts the starch into maltose, or malt sugar. Maltose is valuable food and the weakest stomach digests it without effort. Physicians recommend it and Malta-Vita is rich in it.

Malta-Vita is pure, clean, appetizing and wholesome. Eat it with milk, cream or fresh fruit. No cooking, always ready to eat.

All Grocers. Now 10 Cents

THE GREAT ANNUAL ADDRESS

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

much needed in many sections of the South. Our salvation is to be found not in our ability to keep another race out of territory, but in our learning to get as much out of the soil, out of the occupations, or business, as any other race can get out of theirs.

"There is much that the brave, intelligent, patriotic white men of America can do for us; there is much that we can do for ourselves. The executive authorities should see to it that every law is enforced, regardless of race or color, that the weak are protected against injustice from the strong. We have examples in several Southern States that this is being done in an encouraging degree. Without this encouragement and protection of the law it is not possible for the Negro to succeed as a laborer, or in any line of business.

"On the Negro's part we have a duty. Our leaders should see to it that the criminal Negro is gotten rid of whenever possible. Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial prejudice, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that gives me most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The Negro is committing too much crime North and South. We should see to it, as far as our influence extends, that crimes are fewer in number; otherwise the race will permanently suffer. The crime of lynching everywhere and at all times should be condemned, and those who commit crimes of any nature should be condemned. Our Southland today has no greater enemy to business progress than lynchers and those who provoke lynching.

"In this same connection, let us bear in mind that every man, white or black, who takes the law into his hands to lynch or burn or shoot human beings supposed to be, or guilty of crime, is insulting the executive, judicial and lawmaking bodies of the State in which he resides. Lawlessness in one direction will inevitably lead to lawlessness in other directions. This is the experience of the whole civilized world.

"In this connection let us consider the classes of Negroes that do not commit crime and are seldom charged with crime. They are those who own homes, who are taxpayers, who have a trade or other regular occupation; they are those who are in professional service; those who have received education, and such business men and women as those who compose this organization.

"I think I would be safe in saying that no graduate of Clark University, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta University, Morris Brown College or Spelman Seminary has been arrested for any crime in Atlanta during the last twelve months.

"In this we have a strong, practical demonstration right here at home in favor of education of the classes of our citizenship. Ignorance will always mean crime, and crime will an unwieldy burden fastened about the neck of the South. The only safety for both races is in the direction of education, industry and high character.

"I have named the classes that do not commit crime. Which is the class that is guilty, as a rule, of criminal action? They are the loafers, the drunkards and gamblers, men for the main part without permanent employment, who own no homes, who have no bank account, who glide from one community to another without interest in an yone spot. One of the practical courses that men such as those who compose this business league, our leaders in the pulpit and every sphere of life, should pursue, is to try to get hold of the floating class of our people and see to it that their lives are so changed as to make them cease to disgrace our race and disturb our civilization. We can not be too frank or too strong in discussing the harm that the committing of crime is doing to our race. Let us stand up straight and speak out in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part, and then let us call upon the whites to do their part.

"Let us never grow discouraged as a race. Right here in the South there are more things upon which the races agree than upon which they disagree. Let us not be so much absorbed in our grievances that we fail to remember our successes and opportunities.

"In the Southern States the Negro has organized and is now conducting thirty-three banks. He has in the United States over one hundred drug stores. Almost every town and city in the South has its Negro grocery store and other places of business. There is practically no section of the South where the Negro farmer, mechanic, merchant and banker can not find encouragement, opportunity and prosperity. In this respect let us not overlook the fact that many similar opportunities are at our door.

"At a very conservative figure the Negro is now paying taxes upon over $300,000,00 worth of property—and I suppose the Negro imitates other races in not always paying taxes upon all of his belongings.

"What we have accomplished in the past, in the face of many difficulties, is a guarantee of what we can attain to in the future.

"Finally, let us cultivate a spirit of racial pride. Let us learn to be as proud of our race as the Frenchman, German, the Japanese, or the Italian is of his. The race that has faith and pride in itself will eventually win the respect, the confidence and co-operation of the rest of the world."

When in Louisville call at Mr Jackon's restaurant, 408 West Green street and secure a copy of The Freeman.

FISH. OYSTERS.

C. A. DUNCAN,

Formerly of 626 Indiana Ave.
Now at 506 Indiana Ave.
Will be pleased to meet his many FRIENDS
A full line of Fresh Goods.
Lowest prices
Phones—New 5104; old, 4091, main.

The Indianapolis Employment Bureau,

Furnishers of BEST HELP for best people.
Gets BEST WAGES for best people.
Gets BEST PEOPLE for best wages.
FREEMAN BUILDING,
309 Indiana Avenue.
BRADLEY & MOSS, Managers.

Notice to Heirs, Creditors, Etc.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Morton, deceased } In the Marion Circuit Court, September Term 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Harris, as executor of the estate of Thomas Morton, deceased has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for examination and action of said Circuit Court on the 29th day of September 1906 at which time all heirs creditors or legatees of said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate are also hereby required at the time and place aforesaid to appear and make proof of their heirship

EDWARD HARRIS.

J. H. LOTT, Attorney.

H. L. SANDERS,

ESTABLISHED 1889.
Send Us Your Order.
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR
Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits, Barbers' Coats
— ALSO —
Dentists' and Physicians' Operating Coats and Butchers' Jackets.
All Mail Orders receive prompt attention. Write for our 1906 Catalogue and Price List.
Store 206 Indiana Ave, Factory 108, 110, 112 W. Ohio St
Phone 2561.

JUST A MINUTE! Have You Heard of The

Eureka Supply Co.

Fancy Groceries, Smoked and Fresh Meats, Butter, Eggs at the bottom rock prices. Prompt delivery of all orders guaranteed. Don't forget the number

1202 N. West Street,

Old Phone Main 5474 INDIANAPOLIS, IND

Baron The Bicycle Man

Bicycles and Hardware.
New Phone 5407. Expert Bicycle Repairing.
329 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

STUCKY'S DRUG STORE,

FOR LOW PRICES ON DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Prescriptions given particular attention.
ILLINOIS and OHIO STREETS. PHONE 722, MAIN 1329

Gem Laundry

235, 237, 239 and 241 INDIANA AVE.
Rough Dry Family Washing 5c per pound PHONES 1671

LADIES' EXCHANGE-- MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

THE FAVORITE PLACE FOR
REFRESHMENTS, ICE CREAM and SODA
With Good Fruit Juices
THE CAFE DEPARTMENT pleases all. Best Meals and Lunches at all Hours. 15 and 20 Cents. SMITH & BATES, 534 Indiana Avenue.

The Business HOUSE OF A Thousand Candles."

That is, a thousand candle power illumination can be turned on in your store at a surprising small cost.

Here are some startling figures:

A Single Welsbach Gas Arc Lamp,

Burning 16 cubic feet of gas per hour, will give a 400 candle power light—cost for gas only one cent and a half per hour.

Three of these Gas Arc Lamps will brilliantly light a large place of business.

Think Of It,

More than a thousand candle power for less than five cents per hour

We will put up these lamps and maintain them with mantles, glassware, etc., for a year for $1.25 cash down and $1.25 per month for 11 months.

Price $8.00 each for cash without maintenance.

Send post card for our agent to call. "A good light means good trade." See Badger Furniture Co.'s store as an example.

Indianapolis Gas Co.

New Styles On Parade

Not a complete assortment, it's too early for that, but enough to give you an idea what's going to be correct for fall apparelling

Of course, we show the new weaves earlier than they can be found elsewhere—that's our privilege — we're favored buyers at the mills.

Drop around and size up the styles—you may see something you want. Fall fashion sheets are here for you to study.

SUITS - - $18 to $50
Overcoats - $18 to $50
Trousers - - $5 to $15

Deutsch Tailoring Co.,
(Incorporated Tailors)
41 S. Illinois St.

"A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed."

Nathan T. Ward,
PROFESSIONAL
BONDSMAN
Room 1 Wilson Block,
12 N. Delaware St.,
Residence 507 Hiawatha St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
OFFICE New Phone 3458 RESIDENCE New Phone 2666

THIS COUPON
GOOD for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
if presented at
316 Indiana Avenue
On any
SHOE
In our house.
BARRETT DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Hall Chili Parlor
CHOP SUEY, CHILI
AND ALL
Fancy French Dishes.
Lunch served at all hours.
MRS. FRANK HALL, Proprietor.
907 Ft. Wayne Ave...... Indianapolis, Ind.

PICTURE FRAMES —AT— PICTURE PLACE,
223 Indiana Avenue
(Sulel Bloch)
Indianapolis, Ind.
R. E. WELLS, Proprietor.

MRS. WHITTEN,
Millinery
SEE HER FOR
Up-To-Date Millinery
AND REASONABLE PRICES.
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CHAS. W. MOSBY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Notary Public,
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3 PER CENT. INTEREST
Paid on saving accounts can be drawn anytime with interest.
No account too small.
THE RICHCREEK BANK
106 N. Delaware St.

A HAIR Straightener THAT WILL STRAIGHTEN HAIR.
Price 50c. Guaranteed.
Lukenga Chemical Co.,
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA.